CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 185 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

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VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
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		2—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph whicl will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT
Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. No. 9.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons
5th August	NARKUNDA*	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR §	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA *	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	§MACEDONIA §	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
§ KASHGAR, §MACEDONIA } § Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologna shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Aug.	MANDALA	8,246
22nd Aug	MANTOLA	8,963
1st Sept.	MULBERA	8,900
12th ,,	MERKARA	8,238
27th Oct.	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
19th ,,	SOUDAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
8th Oct.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
8th Sept.	MANTUA	10,902
6th Oct.	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
7th Aug.	VITA	Karachi direct
9th Aug.	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
10th ,,	BANKURA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
11th ,,	VARSOVA	Bussreh via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1280.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Sailing about.
S. S. Jolapalaka	7570	10th Aug 1922
S. S. Naladata	6700	30th Aug 1922

War fright and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Yojin Maru ..	..	6,735	6 Aug	15 Aug
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,087	31 July	10 Aug
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug	25 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	5,191	16 ,,	29 Aug
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kokudi.	3,617	28 Aug.	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakuralia ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	6 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.
Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.
BRANCHES:

Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Maslipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Muttra
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay Mandvi	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd	Nasik
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office	Poona City
Chittagong	Quetta
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajahmandry
Cochin	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Coimbatore	Rangoon
Colombo	Rawalpindi
Cuddalore	Salem
Dacca	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam
Karachi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE
UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA. (Estd. 1922).

Investment Bonds (with profits) issued without Medical Examinations for any period from 6 years to 50 years—will accumulate at compound interest a fortune for you, for instance Rs. 5 paid a month will secure.—

In years	Guaranteed	Profits Expected	Total Expected
10	Rs. 697-8-0	Rs. 81-9-0	Rs. 779-1-0
15	,, 1,18 -8-0	,, 230-0-0	,, 1,417-8 0
20	,, 1,700-0-0	,, 568-2-0	,, 2,268-2-0
25	,, 2,280-0-0	,, 1,193-2-0	,, 3,473-2-0

Apply for further detail and Agency on liberal terms to—
or Enquire from Mr. G. K. Subbiah, Special Reprisentative, Room No, 2, Block 36, Madras Vala Building, Poibawadi, Parel, BOMBAY.
MANAGING AGENTS.
2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920 0 0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Kasur	Sahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap Esc.	48,000,000 $00—£10,953,086
Paid-up Capital Esc.	24,000,000 $00—£5,338,000
Reserve Fund Esc....	27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
	(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
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Acting Manager.

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19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
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ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.
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As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier
Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to
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Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
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HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.
BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

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REASON WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
PATRON
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN:
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Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C1198

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PEARLS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND PEARL NOSE RING.
Under instructions from the Comptoir National d'Escompte De Paris (French Bank) and on account and at the risk of the defaulter Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the under mentioned valuable pearls, etc.
1 Pearl Mala of 44 beads.
1 Pearl Nose Ring of 16 beads.
2 Diamonds, 2 emerald manies and 1 ruby mani.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of by the next day.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1922.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST with good English knowledge. Shorthand preferred Box No. 8433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4537

SMART CANVASSERS for a Cigarette Factory on 20 per cent. commission, good opportunity to Canvassers as side line. Apply Box No. 8438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A13972

WANTED—A smart, experienced PROOF READER, who can read both English and Gujarati proofs, for newspaper work. Pay Rs. 80. Apply sharp, Box No. 8434, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4539

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills. Pay according to qualifications. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 8431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4578

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER Apply sharp to the HEAD MASTER at the G. T. seminary, Koliwada, Mandvi. Bombay.
A C13959

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT immediately for higher classes in the National College, Bombay. Only those who are well qualified and experienced need apply. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, Principal, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.
A R4522

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER for the Municipal High School, State qualifications and experience and the salary wanted. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. SYED EUSUFALI G. INAMDAR, Chairman, Municipal School Board, ANKLESVAR, Ankleswar. 31-7-1922.
A C13919

SALARY Rs. 100—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4407

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED EMPLOYMENT -By a European, strong, well-built, outdoor or indoor work. Can correspond, supervise or do any hard job. Please write to Box BBB, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A well-experienced PARSI ENGINEER MECHANICAL as well as ELECTRICAL, having returned from Java Netherland after 22 years' Experience, is prepared to take charge of oil, Gas, or Diesel Engine of any maker or Electric Engine or Power House of any magnitude. Testimonials will be submitted, if asked for. Apply Box No. 8435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4541

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TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R7360

TO LET—At Kirkee, well-furnished Bungalow, 4 Bed-rooms, Garage, Outhouses, upto 15th December or longer, if desireable. Rent reasonable. Apply Box No. 8436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4543

GROUND-FLOOR of Panthaki Lodge, No. 18, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, minutes' walk from the Station. Rent Rs. 350. Apply there or to K. A. PANTHAKI, Home Department, Bombay Secretariat.
C R4575

TO LET OFFICE and SHOWROOMS on BALLARD, PLOTS. Partitions suitable to tenants will be made, if necessary. Please apply for particulars to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4457

TO LET—"MAHERALI VILA" newly coloured and furnished bungalow in Versowa with a garden. Apply Gulamhusen Patel, c/o Bandali Ismail and Co., 230, Khadak, Bombay.
C R4524

AVAILABLE 3 independent lock-up MOTOR GARAGES and one Godown at VATCHA BROS., Girgaum Road, opposite Kandawadi Lane, Phone. No. 5662.
C R4486

TO LET AT HUGHES ROAD—SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor firms, and shops, suiable for Drapers, Millineries, Shoe-merchants, Motor accessories dealers, Cloth merchants, etc., etc. Rent moderate. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13943

IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—2 Sunny, airy, Westerly rooms to let temporary, new moose building occupied block Tram terminus and Grant Road. Apply JEEJEEBHOY Market, Grant Road Ry. station's Tata Terrace.
R4525

TO BE LET for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, upper floor of "Sacklat Villa," off Clemland Road Worli, next to the Chapel. Living and dining room combined, 3 Bed Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchen and store rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply Sacklatwalla.
C R4540

FOR REMAINDER OF SEASON, near Convent.—Two light airy Rooms each 15 by 14, each has two windows; two Bathrooms; large glazed Room, nicely furnished, Rs. 500. Separate meters, R. L. Auchnagie House, Mussoorie.
C R4551

TO LET—Small six-storied PREMISES for office, ware house or shop at Ghoga Street, half minutes from Hornby Road, electric fittings, wholly or separately with latest conveniences. Apply Messrs. UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA, Solicitors, Medows Street, Bombay.
C R4511

TO BE LET Bandra, Byramji Jijibhai Road facing the sea. Immediate possession GROUND FLOOR Bungalow with a decent compound, servants quarters and stable. For inspection and further particulars apply to H. R. KAPADIA, Karani Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.
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BEST OPPORTUNITY for Mill-owners and Cotton Merchants.—FOR SALE—One up-to-date Gin and Press Factory in the best cotton centre. Can be sold each factory separately with or without buildings. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazgaon.
G R4555

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BEAUTIFUL COOL "MUSSOORIE." Lovely scenery, first-class cuisine, adults, Rs. 5 day; children, Rs. 2. Large airy rooms, ten minutes to Savoy Hotel, etc., Mrs. BARTLETT, "Auchnagie" House.
E R4550

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FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office-room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. a. charges included. Apply T. MACKAY, Duff Duncan Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Macxay, Kulu.
GA R4428

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kshembhoj Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delivious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 1, Darbhanga.
13433

CHOICEST ENGLISH PEACHES, delicious and beautiful, daintiest dish for any table, 6 lbs. net for Rs. 10; Very delicious Greengage Plums or Nectarines, 6 lbs. for Rs. 9. All fruit carefully picked and packed in scientifically made boxes and sent carriage paid SHAMLAL & Co., Quetta (Baluchistan). Telegram: "Fruit."
GA R4387

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tele. Grapes.
GA C13565

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR LORRIES FOR QUICK SALE.

Three 4 ton "DENIUS."
Ten 3½ ton "FIAT."
One 1½ ton "FIAT."
One 1 ton "FIAT."

Almost new in perfect running order, very special reduction for more than one must close liquidator's accounts. Apply at once to. THE KARACHI MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation). Lawrence Road, Karachi.
JA C13682

FOR SALE—Small four seater "STELLITE" just overhauled. New paint, hood, upholstery, with speedometer, 8-day watch, spare wheel, very economical car, price Rs. 3,600; also an Indian Combination, latest model, with electric lights, back rest, hood wind screen and luggage carreer to side car, price Rs. 2,000 or offers. Both in perfect order. Apply Box No. 8423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4481

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

CORKS! CORKS!!—Wanted CORKS with tin covered discs (of Cobra design) for Cobra boot-polish phials. Send samples and rates to RANBIRSINGH, B.A., JHELUM (Punjab).
P R4533

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
K C13938

FOR SALE.—Just in nand GERMAN BOSCH MAGNETO, 6 under at Rs. 175 each. Apply:—INDO-SWISS TRADING CO., 40/1, Strand Road, Calcutta.
K R4425

WANTED to purchase Machinery for a Ginning Factory comprising of 30 to 50 single roller Gins, Engine Boiler, Opener, etc., new or second-hand. Please submit full particulars and lowest quotations to the IMPERIAL MACHINE COMPANY, Byculla, Bombay.
K

BOOKS AND STAMPS

ORDER your copy of "THE HANDWRITING EXPERT'S REVIEW. An Illustrated Quarterly dealing with Fraud and Forgery. Interesting. Instructive. Fascinating. Single copy 8 annas, Yearly subscription Re. 1/8 post-free. HARDLESS AND HARDLESS, Handwriting Experts. Chunar, U. P.
L R4499

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TUITIONS—Undertaken by experienced Graduate Teacher in English, Sanskrit and Mathematics. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 8437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4549

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST at Chowpaty on the evening of the 18th instant. One GOLDEN WATCH by Madorina Watch Co., half hunter bearing monogram "P. B. D." on the outer cover. Prize to be awarded Rs. 51 to anybody who may return the watch to the owner at the following address:—P. B. DESAI, "Rambhoovan," Dadar Road, DADAR.
PB 4506

FINANCIAL

WANTED CAPITAL to develop Flax and Ramie Estate in Assam. Flax produced equal to finest European by new process without water retting. Reports by Government Experts and Irish Mills can be shown. Estate self-supporting second season. Apply KASKHATA ESTATE, Baihata P. O., E. B. R. Kamrup, Assam.
R R4531

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—OLD NEWS-PAPERS, of "Sanjvartaman", "Bombay Samachar," "Jame" and "Bombay Chronicle" at Re. 1-8 per mound. Send to the Swadeshi Stores, Narsinha Mansion, Carnac Road.
T 13954

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2761

WANTED—Second-hand a copy of THACKERAY'S DIRECTORY of India, between years 1919 to 1922. Apply with price and particulars to BYRAMJI SORABJI SETHNA, 77, Butcher's House, Gowalia Tank Road.
T R4507

ASSAM SILK—We supply purely handspun, and hand-woven Endi, Mooga, Pat cloths and real Mooga Yarns at the cheapest of all market rates. Prices on application Trial Humbly Solicited. Please enquire at:—Messrs. BHORALI BROS. & CO., P. O. and Vill Soalkuchi, Dist. Kamrup, ASSAM.
T C13921

MALABAR TIMBERS—26th Varieties of well seasoned timber always in Stock in the log as also cut to order, suitable for House Building Flooring, Planks, Boat Building, Bridge work Railway Sleepers, Furniture and Mining purposes, etc. For Samples and descriptive list Apply to R. MANACKJEE, Timber Merchant, CALICUT.
T C13932

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS MEN.—If you want your wares should find a permanent residence in all South Indian Homes of all parties, castes and religions, then you cannot but advertise in our Journal. Rockbottom rates, space remitted, good commission to agents. Apply MANAGER, "Samathwam", Kumbakonam.
R4552

KASHMIR GOODS—The best of all Indian Donegal Tweeds manufactured of the soft natural wool of Kashmir, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds by 24 ins.). Genuine lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Silk embroidered leather hand bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Chapli with leather socks, Rs. 6 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir.)
T R4493

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Two 16 K. W. D. C. Compound Wound Generators voltage 110 to 150 direct coupled to High Speed Gardner Oil Engines fitted with Tachometers, the necessary water and fuel tanks piping, etc. inclusive. Also two Generator Panels complete with necessary switches and instruments. Engines can be seen running at Government House, Caneshkhind, with 24 hours' notice. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned. The purchaser will be required to make his own arrangements for packing, cartage, etc., at his expense.

F. O. J. ROOSE,
Electrical Engineer to Government,
P. W. D., Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENIUSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

COCOANUT FAIR.

MONDAY, the 7th August, 1922, being Cocoanut Fair Day, extra suburban trains will be run between Bombay, Kurla, Thana and Kalyan. For timings see notices exhibited at statings.

S. D. ROBERTSON,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st August, 1922.
C13930

WANTED.

CANDIDATES for being trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College for the appointment of FOREST RANGERS in the Bombay Presidency. Stipends Rs. 50 per mensem. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications Matriculation, School Final or School Leavng Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator by 15th September, 1922. Forms of application and particulars can be had from the:

PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 3rd July, 1922.
A C13613

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CURRENCY NOTES LOST.

5 GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 500 each lost on 30th July, 1922, with a pocket note book, numbers as under:—
SB/8 98016 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 7777 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 11517 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 9593 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
S.B/9 02284 Bombay 10th May, 1913.
Handsome remuneration to the person bringing the same or any information to

VICAJEE A. TARAPORVALA
ARCHITECT
7-10, Elphinston Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R4544

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE MANOR MILLS AND RE STATE OF MANORDAS HARAKCHAND .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned KANAYALAL MANORDAS, that his brother Naradbhoy Manordas has no interest in the estate of Manordas Harakchand the deceased father of the undersigned and that the undersigned is alone the sole executor and trustee of the Will of the said Manordas Harakchand and is entitled to manage all the properties including Manor Mills at Nadiad and further that the undersigned being entitled to the whole of the residuary estate of the deceased the said Naradbhoy has been asked by a notice from the undersigned to refrain from interfering with the management of the Mills.

All persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Naradbhoy in respect of the said estate or the said Mills. The undersigned will carry on all business in the name of Manordas Harakchand.

KANAIALAL MANORDAS.
Manor Mills, Nadiad.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1922.
R4542

NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1922, at 5 p.m.

AGENDA.

1. Adoption of the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet and Revenue Accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1922.
2. Election of three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
3. Appointment of Auditor or Auditors for the current year.

By Order of the Board,
MACKENZIE & RAJABALLY.
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 26th July, 1922.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st July, 1922, to 11th August, 1922, (both days inclusive).
R4545

THE PLANATE MILLS LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy as director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To Appoint Auditors or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th day of August, 1922, to the 22nd day of August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1922.
C13906

THE DIAMAND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 8th August, 1922 to the 26th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1922.

N.-B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 3rd September, 1922, to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Monday, the 7th August, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address "Change of Address, if any, should be notified without delay" on receipt of this so that the Dividend Warrant may not be lost or misdirected.
C13965

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY by the District Local Board Karachi, a qualified ENGINEER, possessing a first-class certificate under the Inland steam vessels Act for the Ferry Steamer "Kathleen" plying between Tatta and Sujawal.

Wanted also a second-class passed master for the above boat.

For pay and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

SHEWARAM DEWANMAL,
President,
District Local Board, Karachi.
C13967

TENDERS.

SALE OF TREES AND LOGS

TENDERS are invited for the sale of girdled and dead teak and junglewood trees as also logs divided into 11 separate contract works in Gund Blocks X and XI and the Kalanadi Slope Block XXVI of the Kanara Western Division. The estimated quantities of timber included in all the 11 contracts are as follows:—

No. of Teak trees.	No. of Junglewood trees.	No. of Teak logs.	No. of Junglewood logs.
2601 : 8000 Khandies.	1235 : 3500 Khandies.	135 : 400 Khandies.	844 : 2500 Khandies.

Further particulars as to number of trees or logs included in each contract and as to the conditions of payment, removal, etc., will be supplied on application.

Tenders will be opened at Karwar at 2 p.m. on the 6th September, 1922.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Western Division, Kanara.
Karwar, 1st August, 1922.
C 13970

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of beltings of sizes during the eight months from 1/8/1922 to 31/3/1923 the same to be delivered on the dates specified against each item in the tender.

2. Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m., on Friday, the 25th August, 1922.

3. Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 18th August, 1922.

4. The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores,
N.-W .Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated, 1st August, 1922.
C C13968

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Bai BAGLI, daughter of Omkarmal Shivbux and CHIRANJLAL OMKARMAL.

Minors and in the matter of a suit No. 1430 of 1919, where-in Nandlal Kedarmalis plaintiff and (2) Bai MORIBAI, widow of Omkarmal Shivbux, the predeceased son of the deceased Shivbux Motiram, (2) Bai MOGLI, daughter of the said Omkarmal Shivbux and (3) CHIRANJILAL OMKARMAL, the adopted son of the said Omkarmal Shivbux the heirs end legal representative of the said Shixbux Motiram deceased all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants residing at Santa Cruz on B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Thana District, the 2nd and 3rd defendants being minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian-ad-Litem and 4 Gorakhram Kunjlal of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort, a Commission Agent and) Broker are defendants.

Nandlal Kedarmal of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road,) outside the Fort a Broker.....Petitioner. To

(1) Bai BAGLI, daughter of Omkarmal Shivbux and (2) CHIRANJILAL OMKARMAL Shivbux and (2) CHIRANJILAL OMKARMAL abovenamed minors and MORIBAI, widow of Omkarmal Shivbux mother and natural Guardian of the said minors.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Bai Moribai, widow of Omkarmal Shivbux or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on 17th day of August, 1922, proceed to appoint the said Bai Moribai widow of Omkarmal Shivbux or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
13th day of July, 1922.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13966

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO Bombay.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

Land consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon, situate at Gorupdeo, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the Maratha Hospital and fronting Chinchpokli Cross Lane and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 48,179 square yards Subject to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the draft of the said lease above referred to and the conditions subject to which the offers will be considered can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of August, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
C13769

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5321.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARDS, CABINETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th August, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are in structed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in No. 20 Bungalow, opposite St. George's Army Service Club household furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiners carpets, brass ornaments, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, show-cases, ornaments teapoys, file cabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables Glassware, English Crockery plated were and ornaments, etc., etc.

Lt. R. B. S. Munn.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW HOUSEHOLD AND FANCY FURNITURE AT NAGDEVI STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adam Sajan & Co., who are closing business, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction the remaining stock, on THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Nagdevi Street, near the Post Office. All kinds of new house-hold furniture and office furniture, comprising of dining tables, chairs, mirror back side-boards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, teapoys, marble top tables, fancy tile top teapoys, drawing-room cabinets, drawing-room suites, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, office writing table, arm chairs, low and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing tables, writing desks, clothe and gown passes, mirror and tiled door almirahs, towel horses, gown stands, book-stands, hat-stands, iron and wooden beds, roll top writing tables, large stocks of teak and blackwood, electric switches and other electric goods, etc., etc.

The property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STEAM SHIP COMPANIES AND LANDING CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF S.S. "DHESULPUR."
ESPLANADE POLICE COURT OF BOMBAY.

Cases Nos. 55, 56, 92, and 93 of 1922.
The crew of the S.S. "KAIPAN" and "DHESULPUR,"
vs.
The Cutch Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

PURSUANT to the Distressed Warrants Nos. 16 and 17, dated 9th June and Nos. 21 and 22, dated 4th July, 1922, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Rooms the twine screen S. S. "Dhesulpur" belonging to the Cutch Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

The steamer has a length of 221 ft., breadth 28 ft. 6 ins., and draft 6 ft. forward and 6 ft. 9 ins. after. Official No 146081, and Registered Tons 278.

The ship is anchored off Mazagon Bunder and appointment for her inspection can be made with Mr. C. J. Kent, Harbour Police or with the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer. Further conditions of Sale will be declared at the time of Sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the sale rooms the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the following 2 parties:—

The defaulting indenturs and pledgers Messrs. D. Shantilal Kuntilal & Co., D. Shantilal Kantilal and Brs. and D. Shantilal Kantilal.

Mark S. R.—100 Bags False pellitory roots, each 1 cwt.

AND

Mr. Gulambussein Alli Mahomed 15 cases Alluminium Circles 500 lbs. nett.

98/99 per cent. pure English/American "Salemandu" brand landed per S. S. "Lucknow."

By order of the banks concerned.

16 bales old clothing:—Morning coats, waist coats and Paper suits.

4 cases white satin drills, 23/8 ins.

3 cases voils in various colours 38/9 ins.

12 crates earthen tea pots.

5 cases Alizerince Red parte.

8 cases Day and Martin blacking.

5 packages brush making fibres.

1 case perfumery:—Rose, Violet and Heliatrope Face powder, etc.

1 case paper clips, 1 case fancy toys, 1 case Royal inking maceineries.

Miscellaneous: one "Stephney" side-car, tarpaulines, military tents, camp furniture, Typewriter, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1922.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of Canvas Sail, Cord Bedford Drab Mixture, Khaki Drill, Dungri Cloth, Nainsookh, Grey Serge, Buttons of different metals and sizes, Crayons, Eyelets, Hooks, Eye Brass, Rings Brass, Sewing Cotton of different colours, Cotton Thread, Sewing Twine, Worsted Tapered Woollen of different colours, Cotton Webbing, Boots, Feet Iron Legs, Knives, Scraper, Knives paring, Knives waldts, Cotton line, Iron glazing, Iron fore, part, Knives hide, Knives pegs, wood pegs, webbing boots, stick entry, long stick, black and brown balls, Moleskin aprons, bills, heel tips, nail tips, saddle pads, iron for tailor, foot strap, saddles, boots belts, tips filling hob nails, eyelets for legging, last men A Block, stud repairing, empty blacking tins, leather calf skins, leather kip cut, leather sole, hand, half soles, jack spurs, brushes of different kinds, woollen cap comforters, cords for indentity discs, red and alluminium indentity discs, cloths, woollen comforters, counter panes, shoulder chains, canvas buckets, tent doors dammer, kitbags, table napkins, pillows cases, pillow slips, bolster cases, bolster slip, potatoes nets, mattress cases, worsted socks, hospital sheets, surgical matresses, towels, tell tale clock with keys, towelling cloth, safety pins, mosquitto netting 57in. to 144in., engine room coats, trousers, nose bags, medicine cloth, cotton drawers, putties, flannel shirts, Gurkhas hats, Highlanders cape, Australian jackets, leather waistcoats, socks for lumberman, cotton pyjamas, slippers, red puggries, goats fur, goats sheep skin, canvas sheets, flannel vests, hospital pyjamas, tarpaulins, coats, Gurkhas frock, hospital flannel vests, puttoo waistcoats, ration bags, thread, etc., etc.

On TUESDAY the 8th, and WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, daily at 10 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned goods, by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales), and which will be read before the commencement of Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1922.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on Friday, 11th August, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE and SERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—

A large quantity of warm and cotton Blankets and greatcoats Razais, Masquito nets, coats warm, Boots aukle, Flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen Jackets, trousers, Pyjamas warm, Suttrinjees, Kurtah flannel, Gunny, Jerseys, Towels, Putties, Khaki coats, Trousers and Shirts, Kitbags, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

B4556

PURE ANDHRA KHADDAR!

For Samples & quotations write to:—

Mahathma Gandhi Parisramalayam.

BEZWADA (S. India.)

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ADVICE

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND CONTRACTORS

We can supply a large quantity of
MARBLE AND TILES

N. GIGABHAI & Co.
54, Customs House Road, Bombay.

of best quality at cheapest rate.
Free Estimate for Contract work.

Motor Supplies

...T VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE
...ice Motor Co.,
...AUTO DEALERS.
...ington Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY
TO-DAY
TO-DAY
At
4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
it always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of
CHAPLIN
has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
NEARLY 40,000 PEOPLE HAVE
VISITED THE EXCELSIOR TO SEE THIS GREAT COMEDY UP TO THE PRESENT!
BOOK SEATS AT ONCE
AT THE THEATRE.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A LOVE POTION FOR YOU!
If you've been jilted, follow the advice of a sister who has been jilted herself,
MARGARITA FISHER
in the refreshing romantic drama
JILTED JANET
TALE OF AN INNOCENT DECEPTION

THE EMPRESS

SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH.
A DAILY CHANGE
With the Indian Classics
and
The World's Best Productions.
A Picturization of the old Indian Mythology and Religious Belief produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films:—
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:—
To-day Monday 7th
"SHIVA RATRI"
Tues. 8th, Wed. 9th and Thurs. 10th
"WIG AND TURBAN"
Friday 11th
"AFLATOON"
A PARSI COMEDY.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY ONLY
At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
By special Request on account of the Hindoos Holiday
"SHIVA RATRI"
A Mythological Film based on the Great Hindoo Holiday.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
ANOTHER THRILLING MODERN DRAMA
The Woman Under Oath
A Thrilling Story of a Woman Jurer Starring the Supreme emotional Actress.
FLORENCE REED
It will grip your fascinated interest from start to finish and surprise you at the end.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "A Nervy Dentist" Featuring Charles Dorety and also the new Screen Magazine.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road,)

THE "STAR"

The Week's Special 'TREBLE" Programme
(1) "THE EVIL EYE"
Our Stupendous and Most popular Serial—Further Four parts.
(2) "ZIGOMAR EELSKIN"
The Last and the Most sensational of "Zigomar" Series, in which Zigomar, Protea and their Pet Elephant play prominent parts.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF THE 3 SERIES.
(3) A SPLENDID TWO-REEL COMEDY
DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL TREBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY!
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
SATURDAY SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS Extra Matinee 3-30
THE
"STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p.m.
(FINAL WEEK)
"THE BLUE FOX"

ARROW FILM CORPORATION OFFERS
The Blue Fox
with
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode crammed full of MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 13. THE SECRET SKULL.
" 14. THE DESERT ISLAND.
" 15. HOME AND HAPPINESS.
PATHE REVIEW and
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

GLOBE CINEMA

ON MONDAY 7th AUGUST ONLY
On account of Hindoo Narli Purnima Holiday.
Double Programme
Including
'Sree Krishna Leela'
AT
12, 2-30, 5, 7-30, & 10 p.m, (S.T.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——TO-NIGHT
Shree Markandeya Avatar.
OR
DEVOTION'S REWARD
The most Powerful story in 7 reels
Produced by National Film Co.
Directed & Photographed by Patanker
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday to Monday at 3-30. and 5-15 p.m
Prices as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
THIS WEEK ONLY
We are offering you the greatest episode from our National epic
MAHABHARAT
The Super-story of BHISHMA his magnificient self-sacrifice, unequalled renunciation and divine self-restraint
BHISHMA-PRATIGNA
a super production of the star of the East Film Co.,
It its gorgeous oriental settings in its great ethical and educational Value, its beautiful finish and acting, it cannot be equalled by any Swadeshi film till now exhibited WE CHALLENGE.
You see it for yourself
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Time prices-Usual Holidays extra
3-30 show

"Kam Vinod Pills"
THE BEST TONIC OF THE EAST,
B. MEHTA & Co.
Khataw Bulding
BOMBAY 4.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th Aug, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 4th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 4th Aug. 1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.06	58.72	63.64	33.13
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	..	..	66.48	37.69
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	..	..	60.19	37.01
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	65.05	38.85
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 3rd.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 n.m. 8 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.693
Temperature of Air	Degrees		80.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		76 4
Dew Point	"		75 1
Relative humidity of Air			0.854
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			8.8
Maximum temperature of Air	"		84 1
Minimum do do	"		77 2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.		213
Fall of Rain	inches		0.05
Total fall during month	"		0.91
Do. do. year	"		58.54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Aug.			0 12

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	4	m 1 16	26 4	4	m 6 55	17 1
		1 28a	27 6		7 35a	17 6
S.	5	m 10 28	27 3	5	m 3 26	16 11
		10 6a	25 5		4 25a	19 4
S.	6	m 11 3	27 9	6	m 4 11	16 9
		10 54a	25 10		5 5a	18 9
M.	7	m 11 38	28 0	7	m 4 51	16 7
		11 39a	26 3		5 39a	18 3
Tu.	8	m 0 8a	28 2	8	m 5 26	16 7
					6 10a	17 10
W.	9	m 0 12	26 5	9	m 5 57	16 7
		0 36a	28 1		6 38a	17 8
Th.	10	m 0 44	26 6	10	m 6 25	16 9
		1 2a	27 10		7 6a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug.	4 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
..	5 (Saturday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
..	6 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
..	7 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
..	8 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
..	9 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
..	10 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th August, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar and Rawalpindi report 0.63 ins. and 0.15 ins. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Mean temperature was below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has again been general and heavy. Allahabad reports 3.67 ins., Cawnpore 3.28 ins., Mainpuri 1.50, ins., Jhansi 0.31 ins., and Agra 0.75 ins. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was much below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been no rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been inappreciable. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore and Saugor report 1.75 ins. and 0.38 ins. of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded at these stations and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur and day temperature was below normal at Jubbulpore and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general; Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar reporting 0.14 ins. 0.14 ins. 0.14 ins., and 0.65 ins. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum had a light fall of 0.12 ins. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the north Bombay Deccan humidity is in slight defect. Day temperature was above normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the east still affects the weather in the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces and the southeast Punjab where rain has been nearly general with heavy falls of 3.28 ins. and 3.67 ins. at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Over the rest of the reporting area the monsoon remains weerk and light rain has fallen nearly generally on the west coast of the Peninsula and at a few stations in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the north Punjab. The sea is rough at Dwarka. Day temperature was below normal in the United Provinces.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the Punjab and east Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th August, 1922.

The depression from south Bengal is now near Benares and moving slowly north-westwards. It has given some heavy rain in the south United Provinces. The break in the Peninsula continues. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the west United Provinces, and the east Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in east Punjab, the west of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab four inches; Moulmein one and a half; Rangoon one; Diamond Island, Lashio three; Bhamo two; Cherrapunji, Chittagong one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Ranchi one; Benares, two Lucknow one and a half; Dehra Dun, Mussorie two, and Simla one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97	85.4	63	..	0	..
Do. 2nd	96.2	86.7	81	..	0	—0.06
Jask	99.6	86.5	84	..	0	—0.16
Muskat	—	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.4	85.4	63	..	0.82	—2 24
Rawalpindi	99 7	71.1	82	0.15	8.62	—2.39
Lahore	95.7	77.2	79	0.63	7.25	+0.96
Hissar	94.8	74.4	77	..	21.94	+9.53
Ambala	92.0	77.1	78	0.04	12.04	—0.20
Delhi,	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES	87.5	75.6	87	0.75	19 93	×6.88
Agra	82.1	76 4	96	1.50	24.37	+13.24
Mainpuri	79 9	76 1	90	0.31	21.12	+2.89
Jhanso	80.5	76.7	96	3.28	27.60	+2.89
Cawnpore	82.6	76.6	96	3.67	27.61	+12.47
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	105.5	81.2	70	..	0	+0.53
Jacobanad	98.7	79.0	80	..	0.20	—1.47
Karachi	87.5	74.8	78	..	8.22	—4.15
Aimer	89.9	76.3	70	..	10.79	—3.00
Jaipur	90.2	78.2	72	..	14.47	—0.79
Kotah	71.8	63.2	93	..	24.63	+0.93
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	87.0	76.5	80	..	4.57	—6.70
Bhuj	84.7	79.3	81	..	4.96	—4.64
Dwarka	81.9	77.6	82	..	4.64	—5.37
Veraval	87	74.0	86	0.02	7.02	—7.39
Rajkot	88.8	74.8	79	—	9.20	—9.76
Bhavnagar Para	84.3	76.4	7	..	28.86	—3.29
Surat	98.0	75.1	90	..	20.36	+1.95
Ahmedabad	88.0	76.9	80	..	17.37	+2.50
Deesa	85.7	73.6	74	..	22.93	+4.43
Neemuch	81.1	70.9	84	..	18.23	+8.86
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES	78.5	73 5	85	1.75	32.77	×1.45
Jubbulpore	78.2	71.	93	0.38	31.37	+3.62
Saugor	83.9	72.2	84	..	23.96	+7.80
Hosangabad	85.6	73.3	76	..	7 94	—0.61
Khandwa	85.2	74.0	80	..	23.20	—7.03
Akola	83.4	73.1	75	..	19.04	+6.79
Amroto	87.0	72.8	69	..	19.89	+4.98
Nagpur	87.7	76.2	77	..	25.87	—6.28
Chanda	84.9	74.3	74	..	28.34	—0 42
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	84.1	77 2	88	0 14	58.66	+3.15
Bombay	82.9	74.7	86	0.14	82.03	+13 38
Ratnagiri	83.8	75.2	88	0.14	72.22	+15.08
Marmugoa	83.2	76.3	85	0.65	51.37	+6.85
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—	84.2	71 4	65	0.01	8.21	+0.63
Malegaon	85.6	69.7	71	..	7.55	—1.84
Ahmednagar	79.6	69.9	76	0.63	10 87	—1.76
Poona	87 9	72 5	72	..	11.20	—2.80
Sholapur	84 6	69.9	81	0.02	4.42	+1.37
Bijapur	76.2	67.5	95	0 12	31.01	—1.48
Belgaum	85.1	68 8	84	0 04	15.38	+3.28
Aurangabad	91.1	73.3	78	0.04	12.36	+2.23
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.8	71.7	81	..	6.81	—5 23
Hyderabd	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	86 0	75 1	84	0.37	88.26	—5.11
Mangalaore	82.2	74.*	95	0 92	85.27	+9.46
Calicut	85.1	75.9	84	0.19	59 23	+16.41
Cochin	85.5	75.9	83	0.02	12.73	+4.70
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYORE—	98.3	82.2	64	..	8.87	—2 65
Masulipatam	88.5	74 9	63	0.1	0.62	—3.29
Bellary	88.5	74 9	63	0.1	0.62	—3.29
Cuddapah	10 7	80.0	55	..	4.51	—3.07
Madras	99.7	74.5	75	..	5.70	—0.80
Bangalore	84.0	66.8	86	0.46	5.88	—1.89
Colmbatore	87.0	72.5	76	..	3.14	—0.25
Trichinopoly	100.6	79.4	59	..	0.61	—2.39
Negapatam	97.1	79.4	64	..	3.17	—0.40

After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of
Horlick's Malted Milk
is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.
Of all Stores and Bazaars in 9 sizes.

LOK-TILAKS' ANNIVERSARY.

Half life size bust and statues of Lok. Tilak in bronze are now ready at Mr. Wagh's Studio: Price Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. Life-size marble bust Rs. 3,000.

Shreemati Kastooribai Gandhi, who visited Mr. Wagh's Studio was highly pleased with the busts and statues of Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandits Malaviya and Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai. Rabindranath Tagore, and others, made by Mr. V. V. Wagh.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA writes:—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio it has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th March, 1922.

Enquiries Solicited.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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Eastern Light Castings Co., Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN SCOTLAND.)
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Our works are equipped with the latest scientific plant for efficiently turning out Light Castings of every description by the most approved methods.

CAST IRON RAIN WATER PIPES
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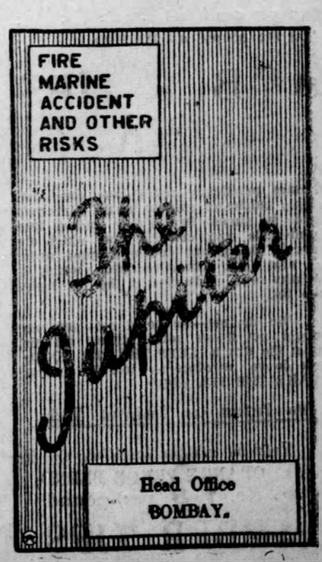

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BABY'S DELIGHT
Jhu Jhu Rest Swing

Was designed on the occasion of H. E. Lady Chelmsford's Maternity & Infant's Welfare exhibition (1920) at Delhi. The eminent Lady Doctors & Experts in charge of the exhibition appreciated it very much and gave the Jhu-Jhu wide publicity in the subsequent exhibitions a Calcutta and Bombay. Since then it has been appreciated by eminent Doctors and the nobility in general all over India, Burma and Mesopotamia. The Jhu-Jhu ensures Baby's Health, comfort, pleasure and safety and saves mother's worry, time and trouble. Falling impossible. Tested up to 100 lbs. Folds flat. Weight 1 1/2 lb.

Supplied in two models:— De Lux Rs. 6 Standard Rs. 3/12 Postage & packing/12/

Testimonials:—(*Numerous on the record*) (1) Dr. CLUFFE late of Woodlands Hotel has recommended one of your safety Swings for Baby. Will you please send one V.P.P. & and much oblige(Sd)F. Bodycot (Mussoorie.)

2. Kindly send to the above address two Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I already got one from you the other day and am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (Sd.) Capt. V. Bhushan I. M. S. 7-1. G. H. Dera Ismail Khan

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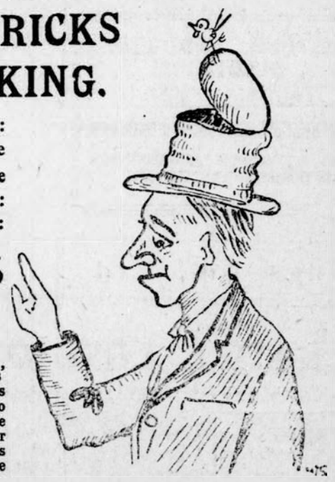

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Comes practically direct from the most richly cultivated gardens in the Himalayas and is almost immediately packed into well-made and compact tins, which are double lidded and double wrapped under a neat and attractive label, which is worthy and indicative of the tea inside the tin.

We do not—we could not—and we would not if we could, exhaust the air from the tins to KEEP THE TEA GOOD; nor do we introduce air into the tins to MAKE THE TEA GOOD.

We Perform no Conjuring Tricks.

AMBER TIPS

Stands or falls on its own inherent goodness. It's the best tea ever put into or taken out of a tin in India, and you'll perforce agree with us when you drink your first cup.

Sold by all the retailers in Bombay at the following prices:—
ORANGE PEKOE BLEND, Re. 1-8 per pound.
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AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK SUIT STAYED.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.
vs.
The Cigarette Importers' Agency and Bonnan and Co.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

The plaintiffs in this case alleged that in 1910 they purchased from the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., the business, goodwill, trade-rights, trade-marks, trade-names and brands of the latter Company in India, Burma and Aden. The assets thus purchased included, inter alia, the trade-mark "W. D. and H. O. Wills' Gold Flake, Honey Dew", attached to the cigarettes manufactured by the said W. D. and H. O. Wills, the goodwill thereof and the sole right of sale thereof in India. The plaintiffs thereafter regularly imported into and sold in India the said Gold Flake cigarettes under the trade-mark aforesaid. The plaintiffs alleged that they had expended considerable money, labour and skill in advertising and pushing the sale of the said cigarettes in India, with the result that they enjoyed a high reputation in the market. There were labels affixed to tins of 50 cigarettes and packets of 10 cigarettes stating that the labels were issued by the plaintiffs, that the cigarettes were made in England and had been specially prepared for the climate of India and Burma. The plaintiffs claimed to be the sole owners and solely entitled to the exclusive use in India and Burma of the trade-name of W. D. and H. O. Wills, and of the said trade-mark and labels, and to be solely entitled to sell the said brand of cigarettes in India and Burma. The plaintiffs further alleged that the defendants had been importing, advertising and selling at a very much lower price large quantities of cigarettes manufactured in America by the said W. D. and H. O. Wills. These cigarettes made up in packets of ten bore the yellow label and trade-mark identical with that used by the plaintiffs, except in respect of certain printed words. The plaintiffs alleged that the cigarettes imported by the defendants were old, inferior in quality and in preparation and packing and unsuited to the climatic conditions of India. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants by advertising, importing and selling the said cigarettes as aforesaid falsely represented to the public that their cigarettes were the same as those imported specially prepared and sold by the plaintiffs in India for years past. The label used by the defendants was also calculated to deceive the public and purchasers into the supposition that the goods offered for sale by the defendants were the goods of the plaintiffs. By their solicitors' letter dated the 24th April, 1922, the plaintiffs called upon the defendants to desist from selling and exposing for sale the said cigarettes, but the defendants had not desisted, and had in fact recently imported 60 more cases containing 25,000 cigarettes each, bearing the label complained of. The plaintiffs complained that by reason of the defendants' action their Gold-flake cigarettes had depreciated and their reputation was being impaired. The plaintiffs also contended that the defendants had knowingly infringed the rights of the plaintiffs in respect of the said goodwill, trade-mark and labels, by reason of which the plaintiffs had suffered considerable damage. The plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that they were the sole owners in India, Burma and Aden of the said brand, trade-mark, trade-name, label and the said name W. D. and H. O. Wills and that they were solely entitled to import and sell in India, Burma and Aden tobacco and cigarettes contained in tins or packets bearing the said trade-mark, trade-name and labels. The plaintiffs also prayed for an injunction restraining the defendants from importing, advertising and selling the said cigarettes and for an account of the sales made by the defendants.

The defendants by their written statement alleged that they had been importing their cigarettes in the following circumstances. Some time after the outbreak of the war there was a great demand for the W. D. and H. O. Wills' Gold-flake cigarettes for the consumption of the military and naval forces. The Army and Navy Canteen Board purchased large stocks of the cigarettes in question from the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. After the war was over, the Board in London publicly sold the stock of the cigarettes remaining in their hands as surplus war stock, on condition that the cigarettes should be exported. The defendants purchased the said stock on condition that the purchase was for export only. No restrictions were placed either by the Army and Navy Canteen Board or the British-American Tobacco Co. or any other person as to the places to which the defendants could export the said cigarettes. The defendants submitted that in the circumstances they were entitled to import the said goods into India and sell them. The defendants denied that the cigarettes imported by them were old, inferior or damaged and further submitted that in any event those allegations were irrelevant. The defendants further denied that they had made any false representations to the public as alleged by the plaintiffs, or that the label used by them was calculated to deceive the purchasers or the public. The label showed that in truth the cigarettes were manufactured and packed by W. D. and H. O. Wills, whereas a large portion of the plaintiffs' cigarettes were not so, although they purported to be so and were a fraud on the public. The defendants submitted that the suggestion that the label was intended to deceive the public was scandalous and improper. They denied that they had in any way infringed the rights of the plaintiffs. The defendants further stated that in May, 1922, the plaintiffs had filed a suit in the Calcutta High Court on identical allegations of facts as in the present suit and had claimed similar reliefs. The said suit was dismissed by the judgment of the Calcutta High Court on 18th July, 1922. The defendants submitted that by reason of the said judgment the present suit was barred. The defendants submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any of the reliefs prayed for.

Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the defendants.

Mr. O'Gorman for the defendants submitted that the same issues would arise in the present suit as in the Calcutta suit, but he would raise two preliminary issues, viz., (1) whether the suit is not barred by reason of the previous judgment of the Calcutta High Court and (2) whether the suit is also not barred under Order 2, Rule 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by which a suit must include the whole claim, and if the plaintiff omitted or relinquished a portion of the claim, or omitted to pray for any of the reliefs to which he was entitled, he was precluded from afterwards suing in respect of the part of the claim or relief so omitted or relinquished. Counsel referred to Sections 10, 11 and 12 of the C. P. Code and also to Order 2, Rule 2. Counsel then referred to the papers and proceedings in the Calcutta suit, and relied on the pleadings, issues and the judgment in the said suit. There had been no appeal from the judgment of the Calcutta High Court.

Mr. Coltman said that a memorandum of appeal had been filed lately. Under a decision of the Bombay High Court a judgment under appeal would not operate as *res judicata*.

Mr. O'Gorman said that in that case Section 10 would apply and the present suit would still have to be stayed by reason of the pending litigation.

Evidence was then led to show that the defendants in the two suits were the same.

His lordship on the evidence held that the parties to the two suits were substantially the same.

After further argument, his Lordship held that the issues in the present suit were substantially the same as in the Calcutta suit, except of course the two preliminary issues. It appeared that an appeal had now been filed. That being so the suit at Calcutta might be taken to be still pending, and Section 10 of the Code would apply. If that view were not correct then Section 11 would apply and the present suit would be barred. His lordship did not think it necessary to cite decided authorities; but he referred to a case in 21 Bom., L. R. 693, where the test laid down for *res judicata* was whether there was a substantial identity between the matters in dispute in the two suits. His lordship for the present left the question as to whether the suit was also barred under Order 2, Rule 2 open, deciding that the suit should be stayed under Section 10 of the Code. He accordingly granted a stay of the suit until one month after the disposal of the appeal in the Calcutta suit. His lordship further directed the consent order by which the defendant was subjected to an injunction and had given an undertaking, to be vacated, directing that the defendant should give an undertaking to keep an account of the sales of the goods in the suit. The plaintiffs were ordered to pay the costs of the day's hearing, all other costs being reserved.

TRAMWAY CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter I have addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in respect to getting from the Tramway Company a special reserved accomodation for women and children and also a special concession for them of half anna fare for short distances. I hope this matter will receive your support.—Yours, etc.

LILADHAR RAYLAMPAT.

To the President, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to place before the Corporation an important suggestion regarding the running of special tram cars at certain hours of the day for women and children. The present reserved arrangement of four seats in every tram car for them is not adequate enough. The daily experience of the travelling public is sufficient to show that more accommodation for women and children is badly needed. Hundreds of women have to go walking or take to more costly conveyances. Many ladies have given up taking advantage of the tram service because of the great inconvenience experienced in travelling by tramcars. Hustling and detention are the chief amongst these inconveniences. If there were specially reserved tram cars running from certain stations at school hours, and also at the closing time of the schools, I am sure young ladies attending colleges and children attending school will take great advantage of these special cars running for their convenience. Besides these cars, a few cars should run at scheduled time from different stations reserved for women and children only. Hundreds of ladies come to Fort for shopping and they return home by five o'clock. If between 3 and 6 in the afternoon at the interval of every twenty minutes a special car for ladies were run from Museum West to Grant Road and to Byculla via Girgaum and Kalvadevi, I am sure hundred of ladies will take advantage of these cars. Lady typists, shop assistants and telephone girls, will find such a reserved accommodation a great blessing. In certain localities a special service of reserved cars for ladies should run at the interval of every half hour to enable thousands of Hindu and Mahomedan ladies to take advantage of the popular cars. Owing to the custom prevalent in these two communities women are naturally shy of travelling with male passengers. The Tramway Company, should have given such accommodation long before, but the Company has neglected to induce thousands of Hindu and Mahomedan ladies to take advantages of the popular car. I therefore place this proposition for the careful consideration of the Corporation and if approved I request you to do the needful in this matter.

To make the tram service more popular amongst the softer sex of this city, I would recommend half anna fare for short distances. This concession may be temporary or permanent, as it may suit the Tramway Company. Personally I am in favour of a permanent concession of half anna to women only for short distances in specially reserved cars. The Bombay roads are so narrow and crowded that walking for women and children is indeed a great danger for them. A half anna fare for them will be a blessing.

In all tramcars reserved for ladies only, there should be one extra assistant who should help children and assist passengers to find out where to get down for changing cars and attend to passengers at every tram stand.

Another point which I consider very important is the health of the women population of this city, as such a concession, and a reserved accommodation will bring out a large number of women, who would not otherwise take fresh air.

In placing these suggestions before the Corporation, I am sure they will receive an unanimous approval and support of all the Corporators.—YOURS VERY TRULY.

July 24.

"HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY IN MALABAR."

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

COCHIN, July 24.

The *Malabar Islam*, the only leading liberal Muslim organ on the West Coast, publishes, in its latest issue, a strong editorial in Malayalam, discussing at length the present situation in Malabar, and the various causes that have led to a breach in the Hindu-Moslem entente, in that unhappy district. The following is a free translation of the article in question, which will be of immense interest to your readers, and more especially, the members of the Civil Disobedience Committee.

The *Islam* sincerely deplores the success that has so far attained the restless efforts of certain interested individuals who have been at considerable pains to create out of the unprecedented rebellion in Malabar, a spirit of discord and ill-will between the two communities. The ill wind has blown far beyond the confines of Malabar and extended even as far as Northern India including the Punjab, where the pitiable accounts of the sufferings of Hindus published in the Hindu newspapers have created a good deal of consternation even among the Moslems in general. Those who are aware of the real facts nearer home, will be astonished at the sedulous way in which the situation has been magnified everywhere. The journal adds that it is not necessary to discuss the various causes that have led to the disturbances and their development, as that question is to be entirely left for the decision of an inquiry Committee consisting of those who are well-known for their impartiality and sense of justice. But what the *Islam* regrets isthe absolute unconcern evinced everywhere as to the number of Muslims who were killed during the out-break, besides the unhappy victims of the Train Tragedy; those who have been sentenced to undergo varying terms of imprisonment including those who have received capital punishment; and the extent of the destruction of property caused to the Moslems. The journal refuses to believe that the above victims do not include, among them, innocent Moplahs quite unconnected with the Rebellion, that Moplah women have not been molested and outraged, and that Moplahs are not among the sufferers. There has been a tendency everywhere, to ignore the horrors committed on the Moplahs, and the *Islam* states that impartial observers will find that both Moslems and Hindus have been guilty of the various crimes, except that the latter are not responsible for forcible conversions, Hinduism not being a proseltysing religion.

Continuing, the journal points out that it should by no means be understood that it is desirous of belittling the sufferings of the Hindus. It condemns and has always condemned in the most emphatic manner, fanaticism of the Moplahs, just as several of its co-religionists have done. It does not hold any brief for them, and characterises their action as opposed to the sacred tenets of *Islam* and the recognised law of the land. It is in consonance with the same view that Moslem leaders like Moulana Abdul Bari and Moulana Shaukat Ali, and organisations like the Central Khalifat Committee have, from time to time, issued their Bulletins sympathising with the Hindu sufferers.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE."

The *Islam* next condemns the attitude on the part of certain people who imagine that the cordial relations between the two communities in Malabar have for ever been broken by the Rebellion. It enjoins on all, the advisability of following the wholesome doctrine of "Forget and Forgive", in view of the much wider question of solidarity which everyone is interested in and ought to strive for. The disturbances in Malabar ought to be treated only as a passing cloud which has cleared already and yielded precedence to the silver lining; and in the interests of public peace and tranquillity, all those who have the welfare of the country at heart are in duty bound to dispel, by whatever means they could, the erroneous notions that have gained currency in certain quarters as a result of the machinations of interested reactionaries.

In conclusion, the journal blames the Congress and Khilafat Committees at Calicut and their workers for their indifference in the adoption of such a counciliatory policy earlier. They were responsible for the maintenance of cordial relations between the two communities, and they should have seen the unfortunate events did not disturb, as they have now done, the amicable relationship between the Hindus and Moslems. The *Islam* suggests that, in order to restore the old cordial relations between the two communities, it is essential, at the outset, to examine all the Congress and Khilafat workers in Malabar, and thus to investigate the causes of disunion among them. The Journal invites the attention of all responsible leaders to this important matter, and observes that the apprehensions now entertained regarding Hindu-Moslem unity in Malabar can be easily removed if only the workers cease their campaign of mutual recrimination once for all.

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The "H Kesari." Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26, :—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon. Esq., of Messrs Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921 :—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainemnts I am in success every time with your Planchette."

I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 22rd September 1921 :—"I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Aug. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, ,, Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot limited request	13 16
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	21 21
(As known in Liverpool at Jan.	21 12
closing time.) Mar.	21 08
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	20 78
Jan.	20 72

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 4th.

Total in Sight	—
Egyptian Visible Supply	—
East Indian ,, ,,	—
American ,, ,,	—
Other ,, ,,	—
Total Sales	21,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
,, ,, Stock	23,000
,, ,, Forwarded	500
,, ,, Actual Export	—
,, ,, Imports	2,000
,, ,, Speculation	700
American Afloat	61,000
East Indian Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	130,000

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 4th

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	12 42—20
Sept.	12 23—22
Oct.	12 13—20
Nov.	12 01—21
Dec.	11 98—21
Jan.	11 90—21
Feb.	11 86—20
Mar.	11 82—20
April	11 77—19
May	11 72—19
June	11 69—17
July	11 63—17

Tone : Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	16 35—10
Sept	16 35—10
Oct.	16 60— 0
Nov.	16 65—10
Dec.	16 75—10
Jan.	16 80—10
Feb.	16 90—10
Mar.	16 93—10
April	17 60— 0
May	17 05—10

Manchester—Inactive in consequence of European political situation. Yarns occasionol sales at low rates

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	12 52—10
September	12 30—15
Oct.	12 24— 9
November	—
December	12 07—10
January	12 04— 6
February	—
March	11 97— 5
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	—

Tone : Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 4th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 24
,, ,, Fully Good	8 68
,, ,, Fine	9 05
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra Good	9 98
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	10 35
,, ,, ,, Fine	10 75
M. G. Broach Good	10 85
,, ,, Fully Good	11 28
,, ,, Fine	11 65
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 15
,, ,, Fully Good	8 55
,, ,, Fine	8 95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	7,000
,, ,, to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York July	—
,, ,, ,, Oct.	21 26—.23
,, ,, ,, Dec.	21 23—.27
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21 12—.30
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21 08—.22
pot Cotton, at New York	21 45—.25
,, ,, at New Orleans	21 25—.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 72—.23
,, at New Orleans Jan.	20 68—.25
Fair Rio Offer (No. 7 quality)	9 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 4th.

Futures at New York. Oct.	21 20—.23
Dec	21 23—.27
Jan	21 12—.30
Mar	21 08—.22
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool July	12 13 .20
Oct.	11 90—.20
Jan.	11 82—.20
Mar.	11 72—.19

London, Aug. 4th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/2 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/8 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET

London, Aug. 4th.

Rates 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	35 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—	Steady
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3
3 p/s. since 13th ultimo.	
Bullion Shipments	£ 362,138

London Market closed until Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 4th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50/9
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	49/6
Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers	53
Tone :—Quiet	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 116
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13 7/8
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug-Sept. Quoted	£ 18 1/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Nominal	£ 17 1/8
Tone of Rapeseed :— Neglected	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :— Nominal	
Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 8 3/4
Toria Rapeseed —	£ 18 1/2
Linseed Argentine Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 19 1/4
Tone :— Inactive	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	65 1/4
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 89
Victory Bonds 4%	89 7/8+1 8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 7/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 3/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4—1/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid	7 1/2
Freights of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	26
Tone :— Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	19 4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/3
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug. Sept. Sellers	22
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Aug. 5.

In consequence of 36 and 23 points lower reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 469 and going up by a rupee eased to Rs. 467 from this level it advanced to Rs. 471 on general buying and closed easier at Rs. 467 at 3 p.m. While Broach July-August opened at Rs. 524 and going down to Rs. 522 closed at Rs. 528 on scattered buying at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 442½ and declined to Rs. 439 on selling by Cutcha Candy Marwari Brokers. Again advanced to Rs. 444 on buying by a Indore operator. At this level on selling by Offices the prices eased to Rs. 441 and closed at the same price at 3 p.m. While Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 420 and fluctuating within a range of Rs. 2 closed at Rs. 418 at 3 p.m., F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr.-January closed Rs. 348 nominal.

The Colaba markets are closed to-day.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Thursday last. Local Mills bought some nice Berar cotton and about 1500 bs. are reported to have been sold on that day.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed on Monday on account of public holiday.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

August 5.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	Year. 1922 Bs.	Year 1921 Bs.
Receipts for the week ending 3rd August, 1922	19,510	31,840
	1921-22 Bs.	1920-21 Bs.
Receipts from 1st September, 1921 to 3rd August 1922	3,402383	2,777,076
Exports for the week ending 3rd August, 1922	62,226	
Afloat in Harbour Europe	7,886	
Afloat in China Japan and coast parts	8,225	16,111
	1921-22 Bs.	1920-21 Bs.
Total Exports from 1st September to 3rd August 1922	2,472,228	1,762,493
Total Exports by Rail from 1st September, 1921 to 3rd August 1922	Bs.	Bs. 1,14,135
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters dealers and mills in Bombay, on 3rd August, 1922		1,005,710

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4ht August 1922.

Cotton	6188 Bales.
Wheat	1784 Cwt.
Linseed	12999 ,,
Rape, etc.	511 ,,
Gingallyseed	190 ,,
Poppyseed	535 ,,
Groundnuts	1862 ,,
Castorseed	1533 ,,
Rice	30934 ,,
Myrabollams	784 ,,
Cottonseed	11709 ,,
Mowraseed	2910 ,,
Gram	872 ,,
Jowar	542 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	500
Bajra	2152 ,,
Coal	5709 Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 4th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	..
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 0 0	14 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	17 0 0
Leelseed, Gejar 75-25	75 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gejar 50-50	68 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	7 8 0	.. ..
Barley	42 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	59 0 0	.. ..
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0	.. ..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	9 0 0	
Wheat, Aug-Sept.	9 4 0	
Linseed, May	14 4 0	
Linseed, Sept.	14 11 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 5.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/13.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26/13.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/14.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92/1.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92/1.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92/3.
Exchange market is closed to-day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/1.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet with small business.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, India 117 x.d., Central 36/12, Tata Bank 15/8 and Eastern 83.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Alliance 320 N, Apollo 83/12, Birla Mills 93/12, By. Cotton 1120, By. Dyeing 1432/8, Bradbury 1030, Century 790, Cent. India 5030, Colaba Land 2290, Coorla 265, Crescent 327/8, Currimbhoy 2000, David 1795, Edw. Sassoon 530, E. D. Sassoon 5, Elphistone, 152/8, Gokak 242/8, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 707/8 Jamshed Mfg. 450, Kastoorchand 890 x.d., Kohinoor 2755, Madhowji 457/8 Mathuradas 810, Madhavrao Sed. 252/8, Meyer Sassoon 315, New Great 892/8, New City 725, Pabani 845, Pearls 1035, Phoenix 930, Shapurji 336/4, Simplex 807/8, Swan 1200, Tata Mill 1140 x.d.,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 512/8, B. Burma 530, B. Burma N. I. 152/8, Bt. Burma Pet 7/12, B. Flour 1500, B. Steam 215, B. Tram 127/8, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 280, Katni Ord. 240 x.d., Katni Defd. 1215 x.d., New India 26, Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata Iron Ord. 52/8, Tata Defd 177/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 46/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 150, Tata Hydro 840. Tata Oil 47/8 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

YARN MARKET.

Aug. 4.

We have to report a quiet market throughout the whole week with small fluctuations in prices of all kinds of yarns. Demand has been all along absent and although inquiries at lower rates are visible, transactions reported are not in any way encouraging. Buyers adopted a policy of "wait and see" and as the bulk of business is not large, sellers seem to have been nervous and some of them seem prepared to cut their prices to a certain level so as to register sales. In any case, although there are no heavy stocks, holders are afraid of further weakness in prices and owing to absence of demand, we hear of only a few transactions at lower rates.

English and Japanese yarns have practically remained at the last week's level. Reports from Manchester and Japan do not show any material decline and the manufacturers do not seem inclined to commit themselves at lower rates without carefully watching the course of Raw Cotton. Importers in India however, are not prepared to place any substantial fresh orders provided prices are brought down to a lower level.

Indian mill yarns move slowly. There is some demand for coarser counts but medium and finer counts do not find ready sales. Expectations of good demand due to favourable rains in some parts have not been still realised. As a matter of fact, owing to news of declining prices, consuming centres effect only hand to mouth purchases and eagerly await the future course of the market China demand is nil and shippers are inclined to sell here but find no buyers except at much lower rates. Mills do not report any forward sales during this week.

In the absence of spot clearances, market is likely to still sag a little further when improvement will be visible again in due course.

COLOUR MARKET.

No fluctuations are to be reported excepting a further fall in prices in Alizarine. Some sales passed at Rs. 80 per cent. in 20 per cent. paste. Very nervous tone prevails among the stockists as the market has regularly a downward tendency. Congo-red meets with some demand, but the price remains in favour of buyers. Benzo-Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are steady without important business. Magenta-Crystals pass in small lots at the ruling rates. Sulpher-black has comparatively a good demand and various transactions pass at Rs. 1/12 to 2 per lb. The quotations are as follows:—

Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 20 per cwt.
Alizarine 16 per cent. Rs. 65 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2 per lb.
Delta-purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta-purpurine Rs. 4/4 per lb.
Magenta-crystals Rs. 10/11 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 7 per lb.
Victoria-blue Rs. 6/8 per lb.
Sulpher-black Rs. 1/12 per lb.
Sulpher-brown Rs. 3/8 per lb.
Nigrosene-crystals Rs. 2/8 per lb.
Hemptine-crystals Rs. 1/8 per lb.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quote this to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	120
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1385
,, Contributary	125	,,			352/8xd
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	117 xd.
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	36/12
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,, ,,	as. 10	15/8
Chartered Bank	£ 5	£ 5	Apr-Oct.	,,	£ 17
Eastern	£ 5	£ 10	,,	,,	83
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	,,	48%	£ 116
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2		,, ,,	15%	£ 2/3/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	9

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	,,	912%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	2%	51
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	94
Khulna	—	—	—	—	—
Bagirhat	100	100	,,	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	,,	4%	92
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	,,	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	60
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	6%	85
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	8%	79 xd
Sindh Light	190	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	116
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	388
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	84

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	40
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	26
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	280
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	12	240 xd
,, Defd	40	40	,,	46	1218 xd
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	4-9-4	30/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2850
Alliance cotton	100	100	,,	—	320 n.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	83/12
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	8	93/12
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1120
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1432/8
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1030
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	18	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	790
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	xxx
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2290
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	38	265
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	527/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	2000
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1795
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Aps.	200	1200
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	5
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	530
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	152/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	1358
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	240
Gokak	100	100	,,	30	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	52	707/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	480
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	890 xd
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	560
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	2755
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5725
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	28	278.8
Madhowji	100	00	July-Dec.	30	457/8
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	810
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	315
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7125
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	892/8
New City	100	100	,,	60	725
Paban	250	250	,,	99	843
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1035
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	108	930
Premier	100	100	May	,,	151
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	215
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	28	301
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	18	272/1
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	336/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	10,500n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	807/8
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2575
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1200
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	300	xxx
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1140 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2666

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	1000	140
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	49	800
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	,,	,,	127 8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	840

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	125	,,	152	512/8
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	,,	35	630
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	152/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	—	—	Mar-Oct. as 6.		7/12
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		215
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July.	20	140
Marcks	100	—	,,	12	99
New India Insur.	25	250	,,	,,	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40	—	July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000	—	Sept.	63	675
Scindia Steam	30	30	,,	,,	7/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	52/8
Defd	20	20	Sept.	61/8	177/8
N. Ord.	75	75	,,	,,	46/4
N. Def	400	402	,,	,,	150
Wate Oil	100	100	,,	,,	67/8
Wheelan Co.	62	62	June	,,	170

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5.

S.S. Varsova, Jones Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6.

S.S. Robert Ginori, Boggo, Marmagoa.
S.S. Skuld, Gabrielson, Bungkok.
S.S. Frankenfels, Taylor, Antwerp.
S.S. Lena, Uren, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Feroozi for Jeddah.
Steamer Rajput for Calcutta.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Clay of Norvich for Karachi.
Steamer Tugela for Calcutta.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, 1,456 tons, Captain G. S. Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain K. Gabrielsen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Bangkok, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Frankfels:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Frankenfels, 3,672 tons, Captain A. Taylor, sailed yesterday from harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Lena:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lena, 2,679 tons, Captain B. J. Uren, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 5.

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 82 bales wool, W. Kundanmul; 109 bales wool, C. Ramsarup; 57 bales wool, C. Chaganmal; 15 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 100 bales cotton-waste, C. Peraj & Co.; 88 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 6,062 cwts. mauritius cane sugar, Ralli Bros.; 31 bales goat hair, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.; Marseilles:—1,624 cwts. crystallised beet sugar, Ralli Bros.; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 1,300 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; Glasgow:—290 bundles staves of empty huds in shooks, H. Bilimoria and Co.; 72 bundles heads and hoops of, H. Bilimoria and Co.; Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.

Steamer Campanria for Hull or Dunkirk:—2,000 cwts. Gujerat castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; Dunkirk:—2,000 cwts. Indore poppy seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 400 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 1,000 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

Steamer Frankenfels for Middlesbro:—200 tons manganese ore, W. and A. Graham and Co.; Antwerp:—35 bales cotton fly, P. H. Vasa; 37 cwts. gum arabic, E. Varjee and Co.

Steamer Levanzo for Genoa:—1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; Barcelona:—97 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

Steamer Foyle for Antwerp:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton waste, V. Jivandass; 110 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 4,000 cwts. crushed bones, The F. Ibrahim and Co. Ltd.; 320 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.; Ghent:—1,045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Steamer Clan Mackinon for Dunkirk:—2,250 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

Steamer Nevassa for London:—10 tons casein flour, Polson Mfg. Co.; 3 cwts. lamb skins tanned, H. A. Aminoff; 82 cwts. mica blocks, L. Chotilal anw Co; 100 bales hemp, G. Virjee and Co.; 60 cwts m. o. p. shell, E. Virjee and Co.; 31 cwts. aloes, E. Virjee and Co.; Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.; 3 bales lamb skin for furs, Grindley and Co.; 110 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

Steamer Awa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.; 750 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; Osaka:—400 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; Hongkong:—1 cwt. ivory, F. K. N. Miani; 500 bales cotton yarn, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 2 bales cotton carpets, W. Assomull and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey mule twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; Shanghai:—550 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; Moji:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 700 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

Steamer Ganges Maru for Moji:—700 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; Osaka:—100 bales cotton(T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

Steamer Burma Maru for Kobe:—264 bales cotta, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 1,800 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; Osaka:—2,000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Firoozi from Aden. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:—146 bags guminсense; 802 bundles guminsense; 6 bundles old brass; 23 bags old brass; 3 bundles old bronze; 2 bundles old copper; 6 empty gas cylinders; 62 bundles alkali; 17 bundles gunnies; 2 bales gunnies; 4 bags barley.

S.S. Skuld from Bangkok; Sabong via Colombo. Agents:—F. F. Campbell and Co., Ltd:—985 pieces teak squares; 627 pieces teak planks; 1,21,748 pieces teak scauttings; 3,639 bundles teak scantlings; 8 bundles rak silk; 45 pieces cane chairs.

S.S. British Holly from Abadan. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co., Bombay:—6,964 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

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NOTICE LOST OR MISLAID.

Seven sets of Bills of Lading numbered 34/40 and dated 14th June 1922, covering 19 c/s Glass Beads, 18 c/s Rubber Toys, 12 c/s Tin Boxes, 11 c/s Lead Whisles, 6 c/s Spectacle Cases, 2 c/s Horn Buttons, and 1 c/- Antimony Plate under various marks shipped at Osaka for Bombay per S. S. "CEYLON-MARU" Voy. No. 58 Out.

The above mentioned Original Bills of Lading issued to Messrs. Tomihisa & Co. of Osaka, having been notified by that firm as lost or mislaid, the said Bills of L

POONA RACING SEASON.

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

MURMANSK WINS THE 2ND DIVISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 5.

The Second Extra Meeting of the Poona Racing Season was held yesterday when there were no less than ten events on the programme. The large entries in almost all the Plates necessitated divisions which swelled the events to ten. The first race, in consequence, had to be started early in the afternoon and was therefore missed by many. This was the Poona Junior Plate with thirty-six candidates on the card. As this race was reserved for riding boys only the scratching reduced the field to twenty-three, enough of riding boys not being forthcoming to occupy all the saddles. Ten events at a meeting is as much as one can stand in this country. The strain on all concerned is simply enormous. With a great number of horses in this country and the limited size of the track it is to be hoped that some means will be devised when the next race programme will be found to limit the number of entries in a Plate. Otherwise it is possible that before long we may have fifteen events at a meeting and the races will have to be started at 10 a.m. or, it may be necessary to provide artificial lights, as is done in some parts of the world, to get through the programme of the day. Racing enthusiasts here would desire nothing better but the jockeys may find this too much of a good thing.

The attendance was large and the weather clowdy with bursts of sunshine. The disappearance of the bucket shops in Bombay seems to have robbed the Poona Races of the great interest they created in certain sections of the Bombay pubic. Bhendy Bazaar, Corner of Grant Road and Parsee Statue used to resemble the second enclosure on a race day, now normal aspects prevail.

My Fancy who won the Poona Junior Plate was fancied by a good many in the 1st enclosure but in the second enclosure few must have known about him as no less than Rs. 436 was paid for win. This race was not witnessed by the first class Bombay contingent.

The three divisions of the Nasiryeh Plate were the next three events of the day. In all good fields started. The first division was won by Mr. M. Goculdass' Marshal Petain who beat Honey Suckle. The second division was annexed by Ajeel who placed last Saturday and in the 3rd division Alder who beat Isonomy. Morris mearly won all these three races as he only missed the first one. From a spectacular point of view nothing sensational was seen in these races.

Huon River, Elsewise and Dori declined in the Mulingar Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 3rd division. This race was won by Blackwater carrying 9.10 beating Mossley his stable companion. The top-weights in this race had the better of the lower weights. Eudorette was the favourite but ran very disappointingly.

The Lingfield Plate was divided in two races. In the first division the favourite Nicety came fourth. This caused great consternation as the public heavily backed the favourite. Quite Dark was of course a dangerous customer in this field with such a low weight but evidently all eyes were fixed on Nicety and Belle Voyageuse.

The Second Division was won by Murmansk who also carried a low weight. The public should watch light-weights more carefully in Poona this season.

Latiff who should have won last Saturday, but for the fall of Sammy, beat Arthur in the Koweit Plaate. Mikado who made an appearance in this plate after his long retirement attracted considerable attention. From the manner he ran he does no longer appear to be the same champion Mikado. *Sic transat gloria mundi.*

All ran in the Koregaon Plate of 6 furlongs for maiden horses. Ceremony and Pin Money were the two best fancied but they let down their supporters very badly. One cannot believe the robust faith of punters on the racecourse unless it is seen.

The Sangum Plate of 7 furlongs for Arabs in the second Division brought the proceedings to a close—to the great relief of a tired crowd who did not fare too well during the day. Here also the favourite failed. It was believed that Pride of Iraq was unbeatable in this race but Malta, who reappeared on the course after two years' retirement, celebrated his appearance by winning this plate after a close finish with Rose Hill. The mistake of putting up Andolis number to run when the horse was not intended to start in this race caused losses to a number of punters who destroyed their tickets before becoming aware that the horse had not run at all. Otherwise they might have got their money refunded.

Details:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Hillman's QUITE DARK 7-12, F. Huxley 1
H. H. the Maharaja Cooch Behar's THE LARK 9-0, Ritchie 2
Mr. Galstaun's FLOREAL 9-6, Dobie 3
Mr. Goculdass' Nicety 9-0, Walker 4

Not run:—Canterbury Lamb.

Also Ran:—Marcodia, Entailed, Archer, Whit Week, On Leave, Lover True, Belle Voyageuse II.

The Race:—Whit Week was the first to jump out and led the field right up to the bend where he faded away. The Lark with Nicety, Floreal and Quite Dark took up the last running and entering the straight the last named drew out to win by half-a-length, three-quarter length 2nd and 3rd, a head 3rd and 4th.

Time.—No official time was given.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 127-8; Places Rs. 41-8, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 23-8.

Favourites.—Nicety and Whit Week.

Trainer:—Greenhalgh, Jr.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. S. Mahomed's MURMANSK 7-2, Sherwood 1
Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 9-0, Pearson 2
Shri Saubhagyavati Akkasaheb Maharaj's EAGLESWELL 7-4, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Gahagan's Cally 8-12, Townsend 4

Not Run:—Zea.

Also Ran:—Leandros, Verna, Mimi, Allington, Marmion, Paragua, Bridgend, Lemoine, Cracknell, Eager To.

The Race:—Cally cracked the pace till the 4th furlong where he was joined by Marmion, Eager To and Divide, Paragua lying last. Marmion and Eager To tired, giving place to Murmansk who was running wonderfully well with Divide and Eagleswell close on the outside. Leading into the straight Murmansk was called to win which he did easily by 4 lengths, three lengths 2nd and 3rd, and three lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 29 2/5secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 26 Rs. 52 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite.—Eagleswell.

Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mahab's LATIFF 6-13, Townsend ... 1
Mr. Heath's ARTHUR 7-3, Sherwood 2
Mr. Khamisa's SUMMERTON 8-5, Meekings 3
Mr. Noble's Dublin 8-5, Dobie 4

Not run:—Nevermind.

Also Ran:—Fareek, Anaiza, Kooleb, Tit Bits, Trade Mark, Mikado, Four Aces, Centry, Karam, Amin.

The Race:—Anaiza took the lead followed by Trade Mark, Four Aces and Tit Bits. At the 5 furlong the order was Kooleb, Trade Mark, Latiff, Centry. Near the bend Summerton moved up with Arthur behind, Dublin on the outside. In the straight Latiff put on a spurt, Arthur unsuccessfully challenging him with a splendid run. Won by a head, half-a-length 2nd and 3rd, half a length 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 mins. 22 2/5secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 70-8; Places 20-8, Rs. 60 and Rs. 25-8.

Favourites:—Mikado and Latiff.

Trainer.—Owner.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's OLIVINE 8-12, Clarke 1
Mr. Wesche-Dart's CHERRY GIRL 8-12, Roberts 2
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's BRAGANZA 8-12, W. Huxley 3
Mr. Thaddeus' Victoria Cross 8-12, Pearson 4

Also Ran:—Another Night, Florella, Ceremony, Overseas, Pin Money, Caterham Valley, Footpedal, Unruly, Lady Rita.

The Race:—A level start saw Ceremony leading from Overseas, Pin Money, Victoria Cross, Caterham Valley lying last. Past the 4th furlong Overseas was leading, Braganza second. At the bend Olivine and Cheery Girl made up ground and moving swiftly into the straight ran a close race, Olivine securing the verdict by a head, a head 2nd and 3rd, one and a quarter lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 17 1/5secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 78-8. Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 114 and Rs. 43-8.

Favourite.—Florella.

Trainer:—Ramshaw.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's MALTA 6-7 Thompson 1
Mr. Goculdass' ROSE HILL 8-6 Walker ... 2
Mr. Lindsay Smith's PRIDE OF IRAQ 8-3, Townsend 3
Mr. Vazir's ISHALLAH 7-8 Purtoosingh ... 4

Also Ran:—Waterloo, Mentor, Kitchener, Hakum, Dowlat, Portcullis, Desert Flower, Hero, Gold King, Dunbar, Brindisi, Peninsula, Sooria, Leopold, Good Star, Angler.

The Race:—The field went away to a level start Leopold, Peninsula and Portcullis doing the running for the 1st furlong. They were soon caught up by Desert Flower, Dunbar and Rose Hill. At the 3rd furlong Pride of Iraq moved up with Ishallah, Malta lying handy. As they neared the straight Malta took the rails and with Rose Hill next to him raced home neck to neck, a head giving him the verdict. Half a length 2nd and 3rd, one and a half lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min 41 secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 65. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 102-8 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite.—Pride of Iraq and Malta.

Trainer.—(Owner).

THE POONA JUNIOR PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Nensey's MY FANCY, 8-5, Nanekhan ... 1
Mr. Faraz Bin Sanad's HERMIT, 8-1, Garib 2
Mr. Heath's HAMID, 8-5, Abdurkhan 3
Mr. Dakeel's Shah, 8-13, Moosa 4

Not Run:—Africa, Balance, Ruby, Simon, Minham, Rising Star, Parliament, Miss Haam, Bucephalus, Aris, Gunrunner, Revenue, Jodha.

Also:—Orator, Dholpore, Helicon, Togram, Fust, Impressions, Marquis, Reform, Baby Grand, Monitor, True Love, Persian Star, Fiddleh, Goodman, Anter, Black Jrince, Sadoon, Metsina, Sikher, and Kletitor.

The Race:—They led together bunched up till they reached the second furlong, when Hermit and Hamid drew away from the rest pursued by My Fancy and Shah. Racing into the straight My Fancy forged ahead to win Shah placing fourth.

Time:—1 min. 29½ secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 115-8, Places Rs. 69, Rs. 140 and Rs. 94.

Favourite:—Marquis.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE (Division I.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' MARSHAL PETAIN, 8-12, A. C. Walker 1
Messrs. N. E. Patel and Glassawala's HONEYSUCKLE, 9-6, Morris 2
Messrs. Abdul Ameer Ajam and H. Noormahomed's KHAYUM, 8-11, Barnett 3
Messrs. Sangidas Jesiram and T. M. Goculdass' Bahadur-ul-Mulk, 8-9, W. Huxley ... 4

Not Run:—Razeet, Fayruz.

Also Ran:—Limerick, California, Black Guinea, Shanavaz, Moon, Zilzalar, Shabin, Roumania, Gun-Runner, Salute, Cauldron, Mabdir, Obized, and Red Silk.

The Race:—A level start. California and Black Guinea showed the way to Marshal Petain, Zilzahar and Khayum. After the 5th furlong Marshal Petan was leading by lengths from Bahadur-ul-Mulk who had come from the outside with Honeysuckle and Khayyum. Racing into the straight Marshal Petain drew away to win by half-a-length, neck 2nd and 3rd, and one-and-a-half lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 42 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 28, and Rs. 38-8.

Favourite:—Bahadurlul-Mulk.

Trainer:—Hoyt.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE (Division II.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Irani's AJEEL, 7-12, Morris 1
Mr. A. M. S. Mahomed's TRIUMPH, 9-0, Burn 2
Mr. G. Mahomed's CORONER, 8-11, Raymond 3
Mr. Mustapha's Towfik, 9-3, Townsend 4

Not Run:—Municipal, Dholpore, and Malabar.

Also Ran:—Bahadurjung, Wadi, Boadmaker, Abood, Gulmarg, Fantak, Nasaralla, Jumna, Wincher, Narin, Arbeed, Amirjung, and Raphael.

The Race:—Wadi and Raphael did the running with Triumph on the outside and Towfik lying fourth. Near the bend Coroner moved up with Ajeel close at his heels. Triumph was the first to enter the straight and made a determined effort to win but succumbed to Ajeel's challenge who went to win easily by three and-a-half lengths, 2 lengths 2nd and 3rd and one-and-a-half lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 41 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 45; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 328-8.

Favourites:—Ajeel and Towfik.

Trainer:—Cumberally.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE (Division III.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ALDER, 7-12, Morris 1
Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan's ISONOMY, 9-4, Thompson 2
Mr. Sharabally's TRAFALGAR, 9-7, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Patel's Jerwan, 8-13, Raymond 4

Not Run:—Quantity, Najdi, and Revenue.

Also Ran:—Vernon, White Rose, Buttonwood, Lookmani, Zohal, Uddai, Africa, Anit, Yellow Silk, Marshal Foch, Toonah, and Warrant.

The Race:—From the start Buttonwood jumped out and led the field into the bend, Alder, Trafalgar, Isonomy and Jerwan closing on him in the straight. Buttonwood tired though the whip was used to spur him up. The issue was fought out near the home distance by Alder, Isonomy and Trafalgar who raced neck to neck up to the winning post; a short head separated the first two, a head 2nd and 3rd and one-and-a-half lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 41 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 34-8, Rs. 55-8 and Rs. 71-8.

Favourite:—Toonah and Yellow Silk.

Trainer:—Cumberally.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Heath's BLACKWATER, 9-10, McPherson 1
Mr. Heath's MOSSLEY, 10-0, Sherwood 2
Mr. Patel's PINE TREE, 9-7, Hewitt 3
Mr. Avasia's Eudorette, 10-0, Harrison 4

Not Run:—Huon River, Elsewise and Dori.

Also Ran:—Lace, Britomart, Lomo, Ila's Fancy, Greenfield, Some Scribe, Daphnis, Vengeance, Forward III., Troop Leader, Woorali.

The Race:—The field went away to an excellent start, Daphnis, Mossley, Eudorette and Troop Leader doing the running upto the 3rd furlong. Troop Leader and Daphnis soon dropped out, Pine Tree coming up on the outside and Blackwater on the inside with Eudorette still leading. As they entered the straight Blackwater took command closely pursued by Mossley who was making up ground swiftly but the leader raced home to win, while Pinee Tree displaced Eudorette for fourth place. Won by half a length, half a length, 2nd and 3rd and half a length 3rd and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 4 2/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 82-8. Places Rs. 52 Rs. 136 and Rs. 141-8.

Favourite.—Eudorette.

Trainer:—Dillon.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The following are the results of the races of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting, Second-day, Saturday:—

THE SCURRY PLATE (Division II.)—Distance about five furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the fourth Division.

Mr. Collingword's POMMERY, 8-4, (car. 8-5) Hutchins 1
Mr. Thomas' GOLDEN MEMORY, 9-0, O'Brien 2
Mr. Meerza's GEISHA GIRL, 8-1, J. McQuade 3
Capt. Molony's Rose Lydia, 8-6, Wallace ... 4

Also Ran:—Despicable 8-9, Aldford Hall 8-8, May Morn 8-6, Sunnytime 8-6, Grab 8-5, Dara Bay 8-2, Lady Letty 8-1, Smoke Wreath 7-12 (car. 8-0), and High Life 7-8.

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length between second and thir; neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 6 2/5 secs.

Betting:—Two Pommery, 5 to 2 Lady Letty, sixes Sunny Time and Dara Bay, longer prices others.

THE FORT PLATE (Division II.)—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the third and fourth Divisions.

Mr. Bose's POLIGNAC, 8-13, Northmore ... 1
Mr. Thomas' SILVER GIFT, 9-3, O'Brien ... 2
Mr. Collingwood's PARADISE, 7-7 (car. 7-8), J. McQuade 3
Mr. Blair's Cylarity, 7-7, H. McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Hugh Roe 9-9, Tycoon 9-5, Charmio 9-0 (fell), 1 Sec. Etherwill 8-3, Jolly Friar 7-10 (car. 8-0), 11 yds. 78, Highland Lassie 7-7 (fell).

Won by ½ length, 3½ lengths between second and third, 1 length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 5 3/5 secs.

Betting:—Threes Tycoon and Silver Gift, fours Polignac, sixes Charmio, Ethelwill and Jolly Friar, longer prices others.

THE ROBERTS PLATE (Division I.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the third Division.

Raja Sing and Kour Sing's LADY MYRA, 9-4, O'Brien 1
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WITTY SCOUT, 8-9, Sleigh 2
Mr. Lander's NAUGHTY GIRL, 7-7, N. Walker 3
Mr. Wilson's Royal Sign, 9-5, Northmore ... 4

Also Ran:—Double Win 8-13, Cintra 8-9, The Square 8-8, Cimarron 8-5, Norma Stoker 8-3, Quartzite 7-13 (car. 8-0), Stage Whisper 7-13, Catling 7-12 (car. 7-13), Bassen 7-9, and One Too Many 7-8.

Won by a head, 2½ lengths between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 31 2/5 secs.

Betting:—Twos The Square, fours Lady Myra, fives Royal Sign, sixes Quartzite, longer prices the rest.

THE FORT PLATE (Division II.)—Terms the same as Division I.

Mr. Dass' PEACE CELEBRATION, 9-5, J. McQuade 1
Mr. Tichborne's CAPE CLEAR, 9-7, Northmore 2
Mr. Sait's ESPOUSAL, 9-5, Hutchins 3
Raja Singh and Kour Singh's Sarfaraz, 7-7, Moosamdin 4

Also Ran:—Saint Ivan 9-4, Demon 8-11 (car. 8-12), Feathered Life 8-7, The Whip 8-1, and Sole Bay 7-12.

Won by a short head, 2 lengths between second and third, 6 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 6 secs.

Betting:—Threes Espousal and Peace Celebration, 7 to 2 Demon, fives Cape Clear, longer prices the others.

THE ROBERTS PLATE (Division II.)—Terms as Division I.

Mr. Thomas' GALLEY LAW, 8-2, O'Brien ... 1
Mr. Dee's SIMPLE SIMON, 8-4, Higgins ... 2
Mr. Pogose's CHAUNTRESS, 8-7, Sleigh ... 3

Also Ran:—Second Sight 8-10, Gavrelle 8-10, Lordship 8-7, Gora's Darling 8-6, No Ball 8-5, Savoy 8-0, P. P. C. 7-7, and Sidburn 7-7.

Won by a short head, 2 lengths between second and third, 1 length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 31 4/5 secs.

Betting:—Twos Galley Law, threes Simple Simon, sevens Chauntress, longer prices others.

THE SCURRY PLATE (Division I.)—

Mr. Main's MERCURY, 9-0, Hutchins ... 1*
Mr. Wilson's ETHELWYNNE, 8-9, Northmore 1*

*Dead heat.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY, 8-9, Sleigh 3
Mr. Thomas' Moonflower, 8-7, O'Brien 4

Also Ran:—Warrior Queen 8-13, Ashbede 8-11, P. M. 8-11, The Brat 8-5, Stepaside 8-5, Lussker 8-5, Little Tag 8-3, Galla 8-3, Last Spot 8-0, Sherwood Belle 8-0, and Carless 7-7 (car. 8-0).

Dead heat for the first place third short head off. ¼ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

Betting:—5 to 2 Mercury and Winning Way, fours Ethelwynne, fives Lussker and Little Tag, longer prices others.

THE SCURRY PLATE (Division III.)—Terms the same as Division II.

Mr. Galstaun's TANYUM, 9-2, Walker 1
Mr. Gregory's JAZZ BAND, 9-2, Northmore 2
Mr. Deesbruslee, 9-5, Grace 3
Mr. Clarke's Galoshe, 9-5, Bloss 4

Also Ran:—Pol Etrap 9-2, Sans Merci 9-1, Avon 8-9, Advisor 8-7, Nirvana 8-7, Guile 8-3, Cheeky Girl 9-7, Wardenstown 7-7, and Belle Etoile 7-7.

Won by ½ length, a neck between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 6 1/5 secs.

Betting:—Twos on Bruslee, threes Tanyum, fours Avon and Advisor, longer prices others.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

A cricket match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Friday between the Elphinstone Cricket Club and a team from the Gymkhana. The weather was fine throughout, but due to want of time the match ended without a result the Elphinstone C. C. putting up 126 runs and the home team 96 for 7 wickets. There was nothing of outstanding merit in the game, except that the monotony was relieved by a couple of over-the-rope pulls by D. K. Kapadia and one by D. P. Rupala off Bhappoo.

The score at the end was:

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

M. R. Reporter 9; J. H. Elchidana 0; S. K. Lilaovala 18; D. K. Kapadia 76; B. S. Bhappoo 1; T. R. Parekh 0; H. F. Moolla 2; P. D. Nallaseth 14; S. A. Darawala 6; N. N. Contractor 0; F. K. Mistery 0; extras 9; total 135.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

C. M. Gandhi 6; L. P. Jai 4; B. D. Jagi 5; S. S. Dongre 6; B. S. Muzumdar 23; R. A. Wagle 28; M. B. Rao 1; S. D. Nerurkar 8; D. L. Pupala 10; M. H. Chandarana and S. M. Dalvi did not bat; extras 5; total 96.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. B. B. & C. I. RLY. C. C.

The above match was played yesterday and resulted in a win for B. B. & C. I. Railway Chricket Club by 108 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(1st Innings.)

Mr. Parker 0; Mr. Harvey 1; Mr. A. C. Greenfield 4; Mr. W. J. Callen 0; Mr. A. Hosie 3; Mr. J. Mamilton 1; Mr. J. King 6; Mr. B. Whitelan 0; Mr. C. Murray 0; Mr. F. Cole 3; Mr. B. Chester (not out) 0; extras 0; total 28.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(2nd Innings.)

Mr. B. Chester 9; Mr. B. Whitelan 8; Mr. W. Callen (not out) 18; Mr. A. Hosie 14; Mr. F. A. Cole (not out) 1; Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. King, Mr. B. Whitelan, Mr. C. Murray, Mr. F. Cole, and Mr. B. Chester:—Did not bat extras 0; total 50.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. C. C.

(1st Innings.)

Mr. K. G. Purdeshi 1; Mr0. B. Kapadia 7; Mr. V. P. Date 7; Mr. P. Vithal 4; Mr. K. R. Swamy 23; Mr. N. R. Medley 3; Mr. H. A. Mhale 0; Mr. J. D. Antia (not out) 10; Mr. K. A. Date 0; Mr. J. S. Warden (not out) 8; Mr. P. Baloo (did not bat) extras 8; total 136.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. S. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

The Kennedy Seaface grounds were monopolised by the College Gymkhanas yesterday. The Gydenham College Gymkhana made a rather poor show against the Parsee Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College Gymkhana conceded a margin of 4 wickets and 154 runs to the Hindu Gymkhana. The only other match was between the Wilson and St. Xavier College Gymkhanas and the teams being better balanced showed at least a semblance of a fight. Shete for the St. Xaviour College put up a score of 61 runs in a total of 153 runs. Ganganaik being responsible for the small difference, having dismissed five batsmen for a little over 4 runs apiece. The Hindu Gymkhana team had an easy time against the Elphinstonians, D. J. Pathare scoring 72 and D. A. Shete piling up a hundred and one runs without being beaten; while for the visiting team the highest figure reached was 7. The Sydenhamites, however, fared still worse, being dismissed in the first innings for a bare 14 runs, out of which Pandya had 7 to his credit. The Parsee team scored 152 runs out of which 27 were extras.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S S. Dongre 6; N D Engineer 0, D J Pathare 72, M F Rao 10, Gurtu 0, D A Shete 101, S N Belsare 0, R M Gandhi 7, G H Bhat, B L Gore, and V. N. Rege did not bat. Total 196.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Gubba 3, Vakil 8, Jaykar 7, Ammonkar 7, Menon 0, Deshpande 0, Mulla 3, Murzban, 2, Kharkar 0, Parpiya 4, Madan 6, Extras 2, Total 42.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

L P Jai 12, Kaushik 0, Rana 5, Talyarkhan 6, Gangnaik 5, Sabawalla 0, Cooper 22, Karai 11, Koimbattor 4, Tarapoore not out 9, Bhandarkar 9, Extras 3. Total 86.

ST XAVIER COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Shete 61, Langrana 37, Barodawalla 27, Kotah 5, Gore 6, Manoji 3, Contractor 1, Thakore 4, Dalal 2, Santook 0, Mistri not out 3, Extras 5. Total 153.

NEW BOURGEOIS CABINET FOR BAVARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

Berlin.—A new Government coalition has been formed in Bavaria. It is remarkable that, whereas all other German State Governments contain a proportion of Socialists, Bavaria is the first state to have a purely Bourgeois Cabinet.

ENGLISH CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

Middlesex beat Essex on the 1st innings. Mann (Mx.) made a hundred and Claude Ashton (Essex) made 110 not out in the first innings.

Surrey beat Hampshire on the 1st innings. In the first innings, Sandham (Surrey) scored 123 not out.

Somerset beat Worcestershire on the 1st innings. White (Somerset) took 14 wickets for eighty-four runs.

Notts beat Lancashire by 117 runs. Carr (Notts) scored 103 runs.

Northampshire beat Glamorgan by twenty-four runs.

MR. S. C. BOSE RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Publicity Officer of the Bengal Congress Committee, who had been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act on 7th February last was released this morning.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

ITS GREAT SERVICES TO CITY AND COUNTRY.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League was held on Saturday evening at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M. L. Tannan, Principal, Sydenham College, presiding.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, in moving the adoption of the tenth annual report and statement of account (already published in these columns) said the League was doing very useful work in the city. They had a sewing class for women, classes for students and gymnasium for recreation of workmen. All efforts were done for the improving of physical, moral and intellectual well being of the work people.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala, in seconding, said the institution was working on sound lines. It was a compendium of various philanthropic activities. It was very gratifying to note that Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., and Tata and Sons, had started Workmen's Institutes. He hoped the other mill-owners would emulate this noble example and establish Workmen's Institutes for their operatives. It was a matter of regret that the Bombay Municipality had not given any encouragement in regard to a Travelling Library although many times they were approached on the subject.

Rao Bahadur Pai and Mr. Jhabwala supported the resolution. The latter wanted some explanation from the Secretary in regard to what steps the League was taking for child welfare, civic education etc.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the League was not doing a great service to the city only but to the whole country. He wished there were many Joshis to carry on social service in the city.

Rev. Gray, in appreciating the work of the League, said the League was laying a great ideal before the citizens. Whereever he went in the world he found selfishness, and at the same time he found men and women of one mind to do good and useful work for their fellow citizens, just as the League was doing. He was glad, therefore, to identify himself with the noble work of the League.

Mr. Joshi having answered the queries, the Chairman in winding up the proceedings said the noble work of the League was copied in many parts of the country. He hoped many young men and youths from colleges would come forward to assist Mr. Joshi, so that the next year's result may be still better on which to congratulate him.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CONGRESS WORK IN AJMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been a misfortune to the national cause of Ajmere-Merwara, in particular, and of Rajputana and Central India, in general, that since Pandit Gauri Shanker Bhargava laid aside the reins of his office as President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmere-Merwara and since Kunwar Chand Karan Sarda went to jail, the entire work in the Province has not only gone to a stand-still; but whatever solid work was done in the Province, so far, has entirely been washed over.

The Khaddar propaganda, along with Swadeshi pledges which was ably and industriously carried out by Shrimati Gomti Devi Bhargava, along with her lady comrades, from house to house, has ceased and the Hindu-Mohammedan unity is also at its trial. Persons are not willing to become members of Congress and hardly any body comes to pay anything to Tilak Swaraj Fund. There have been hardly a couple of public meetings in the last four months and those too were very thinly attended. The National School, in the Dharamshala of Pandit Gaurishankar Bhargava, who had lent it for the purpose, inspite of great opposition from the orthodox Hindoos and from his own relations, is lingering with few boys with a danger of closing its doors at any moment.

It is a matter of deep pain and regret that at such critical times of the country when thousands of our workers are in jail; such should be the state of affairs of a province, which was not less advanced in political life than other provinces.

I, in the name of those Non-co-operators, who are suffering for the cause of country, whether in jail or outside; in the name of those thousands of poor students like myself who gave up their studies at a promising stage of their career; in the name of those lawyers who gave up their practice and are now struggling between life and death; in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, who is in jail, appeal to the leaders of the movement to kindly set right the machinery; as the country cannot afford to leave any portion of its body (Province) paralyzed, in any way.—Yours etc.

LOKHRAM ANGRISH.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE TO HIGH COURT JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

A new rule has been made in lieu of Rule 5 of existing rules fixing salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (where necessary) equipment expenses, and voyage of Chief Justices and Judges of Indian High Courts. The new rule runs: A person, who as Chief Justice or Judge drew exchange compensation allowance before such allowance was withdrawn from public servants generally, will be granted, when and for so long as he holds the same post or a similar post on the same salary, compensatory allowance equal in amount to the exchange compensation allowance for which he would from time to time have been eligible had the allowance not been withdrawn.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

SANCTIONS RS. 500 TO FIGHT GOVT. SUIT.

RESOLUTION SUSPENDED BY COLLECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

The Municipality of Nadiad has resolved to sanction Rs. 500 for fighting the suit filed by Government against 11 of its councillors who had voted a grant of Rs. 900 to the National Middle School. The Collector has suspended this resolution.

C.-IN-C. IN BOMBAY.

MEETING WITH PRESS REPRESENTATIVES.

A few Press representatives met His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the Chartered Bank Building, on Saturday evening, by special invitation. Several questions pertaining to Frontier policy, the woes of Cantonment landlords, the strength of the British troops and the employment of the Indian troops in Asia Minor and other matters military, were discussed at the meeting. A question was asked of His Excellency, just as he was about to leave the meeting, whether in the event of the Greeks declaring war on Turkey, the Government of India would allow the Indian troops on the side of Turkey against Greece but His Excellency declined to answer the question on the ground of its involving politics. The meeting was quite interesting notwithstanding His Excellency was pressed for time, owing to his very brief stay in Bombay, where he arrived only late on Saturday evening.

HALALCORES AND TRAM-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Many of your readers, like myself, will be surprised to learn that the manual of Rules and Regulations of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, contains a rule, not passed, so far as I know, by the Municipal Corporation or sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, which prohibits the Halalcores as a class from travelling in the Company's cars. It seems to me that the Company has made this rule under its executive authority. So long, I was under the impression that, like Railway Companies, the Tramway Company also did not observe any class distinction among the passengers.

It therefore came to me as a shock, when a conductor showed me the rule in the Manual when I questioned him to produce the authority under which he ejected a Halalcore passenger from the car. There is on the one hand the spirit abroad of removing untouchability and the public have given their full support to the movement. But on the other hand here is the Tramway Company conducted, ostensibly, by men of most advanced views, which prohibits a certain class of people from travelling in its cars simply because they belong to the so called depressed or suppressed classes. This prohibition is not only incompatible with the spirit of modern times but highly mischievous. It certainly kindles the fire of class hatred which the people are now out to extinguish. It is nothing short of cruel injustice to the Halalcores, and it is high time that the Corporation intervened to get the clause abrogated.—Yours, etc.

N. D. BHONSLE.

BOLSHEVIC FORTUNES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 4.

The lastest news from Central Asia indicates that the tribal forces which had under the leadership of Enver Pasha risen against the Russians were severely defeated about the middle of July and that the insurrection has collapsed.

"COUPLE OF DAYS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly enlighten me on the exact meaning of the expression "Couple of days"? A friend of mine in a government office applied for a couple of days' casual leave. The officer addressed remarked that the expression was too vague meaning thereby that the applicant wanted leave for an indefinite period. The applicant demurred to this view, but the officer persisted. Now who is right? The applicant contended that he wanted two days' leave and therefore, he applied for a couple of days. Webster's Dictionary defines the word couple as 'pair', 'brace' and explains it in full as under.

"One added to one gives a complex idea of the word 'couple.'"

From the above it is clear that the expression can mean only two days' and not an indefinite period.

Do you agree, please?—Yours, etc.

P. J. JOSHI.

Girgaum,
July 29.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Cocoanut Day (Narli Purnima).

Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5 p.m. (S. T.), Speakers: Messrs. Sawarkar and Kolhatker on the removal of untouchability, Mr. M. R. Jayaker to preside.

TUESDAY, August 8.

The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ld. Ord. General Meeting, 137, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 9.

The Union Bank of India, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Hindustan Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ld., 4 p.m., The Indian Mfg. Co. Ld., 4-30 p.m., and The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ld., 5 p.m., at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort.

THURSDAY, August 10.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

The Ford Automobiles (India) Ld., Ord. and Extraord. Genl. Meetings, York Bldg., Hornby Rd., 4 p.m.

The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 11, Love Lane, Byculla, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema 8-30; and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express.. ..	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ..	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	20 45
Mail Passenger	21 30	7 8

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

DIMTIMKAR—Aminabibi wife of Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar, Assistant Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam and Sister of Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, on Sunday afternoon at Memni Buildings, near Parsee Statue, Ziyarat ceremony on Tuesday, at 9 a.m.

ALVARES—At his residence, Mount Road, Mazagon on Sunday, the 6th August, 1922, E. Alvares of Alvares and Co., Mangalore Tile Merchants.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play the a varied programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on the 8th instant, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Weather permitting.

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Delhi Provincial Conference will be held on the 27th, 28th and 29th of October next, at Muzaffarnagar City. During the days of Conference a Swadeshi Exhibition shall also be held.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar's Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 31st July last, 1330 patient in all attended the Dispensary, of whom 502 males, 64 females and the rest 186 were children.

LADIES' MEETING AT GHATKOPAR.

Shrimati Swaruprani Nehru was the principal speaker at a ladies' meeting held under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee on Friday last. She exhorted the audience to take to extensive use of Khaddar and avoid foreign cloths. Miss Perinbai, who presided on the occasion, said that the women of India ought to rise to the occasion and put forth all their efforts in attaining Swaraj.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Fifth Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Tuesday the 8th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

WEST MATUNGA MAHIM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 13th instant at 8 a.m. (S. T.) for the election of the President. Those who are desirous of being nominated for the Presidentship are requested to send their applications, duly proposed and seconded by members of the Committee so as to reach the Secretary by the 11th instant.

A RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

Soora Mitha, a Hindoo, aged sixty and residing at Arthur Road was standing on the east side of the up line near Mahaluxmi on the 4th instant when a local train which left Mahaluxmi at 8-53 a.m. knocked him down. The driver pressed the vacuum-brake and stopped the train but the deceased had been knocked down. The engine was going with the tender foremost. The train was stopped and the deceased was put in it and taken to Grant Road. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the next morning. An enquiry was opened on Sunday at the Coroner's Court, when the jury returned a verdict of death from his having been knocked down by a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway while trespassing the line.

The up country mail and express trains have been cancelled as conditions at Kaiku are getting worse. The passenger and goods traffic is carried via Prome by steamers northwards. There has been no share transaction at Rangoon of any kind this week.

Bakir-Id passed off quietly at Rangoon, gaily dressed Mahomedans crowding the streets and joy-riding.

PLIGHT OF PATIENTS IN J. J. HOSPITAL.

SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON'S MERCILESS AXE.

With reference to retrenchment in the expenditure of Sir J. J. Hospital about which we wrote in our issue of Friday last, a representative of this Journal has been able to obtain further information. It appears that the authorities of the J. J. Hospital have been, for some time past, thinking of cutting down the expenses incurred by the Hospital. The Government of Bombay whilst sanctioning this year a sum of about six lakhs of rupees, by way of grants-in-aid, to the Hospital, informed the Hospital authorities to retrench their expenses in view of financial stringency. It must be made clear, at the outset, that the authorities of the hospital were never intimated by the Bombay Government to abolish some of the Wards of the Hospital and reduce the number of patients. But the Senior House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital took upon himself the task of retrenching the expenditure of the Hospital by actually driving out patients numbering about three hundred and twenty in the course of three days. Most of the patients thus driven out from the Hospital were, it is alleged, suffering from serious diseases and some of them are homeless. Out of three hundred and twenty patients who met with such a calamitous fate, two patients, who were homeless, died in the premises of the Hospital. Their bodies were subsequently removed by the Police to the morgue. The hasty step of the authorities of the J. J. Hospital has created great dissatisfaction both among the patients and the general public. The axe has also been mercilessly applied to the Opthalmic Hospital which is attached to the J. J. Hospital. It is stated that a large number of patients suffering from eye diseases were sent out without any discretion being used by the authorities. The Senior House Surgeon in the course of three days reduced the number of patients from 400 to 80 and informed the Government of the result. On receipt of that information, Government, it is stated, immediately wired on the night of Friday last asking the Hospital authorities to desist from reducing any more in the number of patients in the Hospital.

In view of the above wire from Government, the Senior House Surgeon has again thought fit to admit patients to the Hospital.

"PATHAN TERRORISM" AT BANDRA.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, Bandra writes:—

"With reference to tht article "Pathan terrorism" published in your paper of the 31st, July, 1922, I beg to state that the *true* facts are.

On the 15th July one of the iron bars of a window of a room in new Sopari Chawl occupied by one Mr. M. V. Bhatt was removed. No one entered the room and no property was stolen. No badmashes were seen there either on the 16th or 17th July.

2. The whistles heard are those of Policemen on night rounds calling to each other."

FATAL SNAKE BITE AT BANDRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

Narayen Mahadoo, a Hindu of the Bhandari caste, who was an attendant in a country liquor shop at Khari, near Santa Cruz, was on Tuesday bitten by a venomous snake and died after a few hours.

On the evening of the accident the deceased's wife ran up to the shop to inform her husband that a serpent had entered their house and made its way into a hole on the premises. The deceased hastened to his house and while attempting to eject the reptile by digging up the hole, it sprang out, bit him on one of his hands and made good its escape.

BATHING ACCIDENT.

Cactano Borges, an old Eaast Indian farmer of Chuim, in Bandra, on Wednesday evening went for a bath to a well near the large tank at the foot of the Palli Hill, Bandra. Pulling off his clothes and laying them beside the well he jumped into it, but by some mishap he went down never to rise again, till his dead body was recovered the next morning by means of drags.

The well is one of the many in Bandra which have been allowed to remain in a dangerous condition without parapets. Although the deceased's death was not due to the want of a parapet yet there have been many drowning accidents owing to wells being devoid of such protective walls.

Official and Personal.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Qadir, Barrister, will act as Additional Judge, Lahore High Court, from 4th August to 11th October.

Mr. Brander officiating Secretary to the Government of Burma resumed Excise Commissionership and relieaves Mr. Jones, officiating Excise Commissioner, and author of "Road to Endor."

Major-General J. Ponsonby, Sir Montagu, Webb and Captain Fairfax-Lucey have arrived at Government House, Poona on the 4th instant.

The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Shah has arrived at Government House, Poona on the 5th instant.

His Excellency the Governor was present at the Poona Races on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

Major-General J. Ponsonby and Captain Fairfax-Lucey have left Government House Poona on the 5th instant.

With reference to the report that has appeared in several newspapers regarding a dacoity at Digri in Sind in which 13 persons including police were alleged to have been murdered, we are authorised to say that the statement is absolutely untrue.

"INTER-COMMUNAL AMITY."

MR. JAVAKAR'S SPEECH.

The following is a full report of the speech delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar at Wilson College, last Friday, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association.

"I have great pleasure in being present at this meeting, held under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association. I understand that the object of calling this meeting, is to indicate that, notwithstanding their differences of religion, Indian Christians are alive to the sentiments of nationality and patriotism and that they value their birth-right as Indians quite as much as their sister communities, Hindus, Mohamedans, Parsis and others. This is as it should be; because it is a truism that in the future evolution of national feeling in this country, religion will play a subordinate part, in the sense that its claims will not be allowed to interfere with the growth of national fellow-feeling. In a country like India, made up of divers communities and religions, national unity can only be secured by religion being accorded its proper place, a long way after patriotism. It must more and more become a matter of conscience and belief, interfering in no way with the formation of friendships and affinities founded upon common political ideals. And in this regard, perhaps there is great scope in a college like this for the early development of a common feeling of Indian nationality. When I say this, I am not unaware of the defects which exist in our system of education, as it has been transplanted in this country by the British Government.

FAULTS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

It's a very feeble imitation of the educational systems of England, mainly founded upon one or two types, which have grown almost obsolete in their country of origin. It loses sight of the peculiarities and aptitudes of the Indian people and is based up on a complete ignorance of the true nature of their ancient civilisation and culture. Its highest aim is to make the educated man an "interpreter" between the Rulers and the Ruled and, being thus subordinated to a political object, it can hardly aspire to make the Indian youth bold, independent, resourceful and self-relient. Its conduct is mainly in the hands of people who are not infrequently obsessed with race-consciousness, and confined, as it is, within the narrow limits of a State department, there can hardly be any scope for expansion or growth, which can only be achieved with the aid of generous resources, and not with the starved revenues of "transferred subjects." But, with all these vices and defects, more or less incidental to their alien parentage, our schools and colleges have one great advantage, arising out of the peculiar conditions of India. That is this, that you find in this country, as you perhaps do no where else, in an ordinary class room in a college, the several races juxtaposed, for a period of four or five years, in daily companionship. If we could understand, when we are young, the tremendous potentialities of this contact and the excellent use we could make of it, our colleges would train and turn out, at the end of four years, young men, who, whatever their academical merit, have learnt to feel like "representative Indians" I want you, therefore, while at college, even at the cost of a little indifference to your academic studies, to form large and extended friendships, to go out of your way to know your companions who are outside the narrow pale of your caste or religion, to make a deliberate attempt to know them as friends with sympathy and goodwill, to lose no opportunity of entering into intimate contact with them, if possible, to know them in their homes, how they live, what are their prejudices, how their outlook on life differs from yours and why, how far it is entitled to respect and sympathy. In other words, if you form, in this plastic period of your life, a habit of mind that will see in your comrades the Indian first and a long war afterwards, the Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee or Christian; if your mind learns to acquire this habit at an early age, it will be a good protection against the future inroads of bigotry, intollerance and conceit, which are so easily acquired in the dusty turmoil of public life. In the quiet protection of your class room, when high ideals of life are daily being put before you, when Cobden, Bright, Akbar and Kalidas, are not mere names, but are sources of daily inspiration, it will be easy for you to maintain the poise and tranquility of your mind, which is so often disturbed in the polemics of public life.

UNITY OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

I am aware that the present system of education affords no direct incentive to the development of such a feeling of national unity. I am also aware that in the courses of your study, mainly designed with the object of preparing you for the subordinate branches of public service with limited ambitions and convenient ideals, there can hardly be any scope for the growth of a feeling, the true bounds of which can only be reached in a free country. It is nobody's business now to tell you of the common achievements of the Indian people, how e.g., the Hindu and Mahomedan have laboured for centuries and have poured forth their life blood, for the development of the art and science of music in India. Perhaps you are not aware, for you are not taught this in your college, how Hindu singers, have invented *Ragas* and named them after their Mahomedan friends, how Mahomedan composers of genius have composed songs, recalling the glories of Hindu Gods. You are allowed to remain ignorant of styles of architecture, which the Hindus and Mahomedans have laboured to perfect, of orders of *Sanyasins* wherein the Hindu and Mahomedan are equally welcome, of faiths and beliefs which Hindus and Mahomedans may equally profess. Our system of education would not make you aware of these affinities, for its chief aim is not to unity or provoke the sentiment of national unity. We learn the querilities and cruelties of our ancestors. We read of a Mahomedan Emperor who built a mausoleum over his tooth, of another who forcibly married the beautiful wife of his victim, of a third who rifled a Hindu Temple, and so on and on an endless tale of barbarism, lust and cruelty. Happy the student whose professor can lecture to him on the synthesis and reconciliation of Indian culture or history. All the greater reason, therefore, why we must do what the state has hitherto refused to do and will continue to do so, until our educational ideals are reconstructed in greater approximation to the political needs of the country.

NEED FOR OVERCOMING PREJUDICE

You must, therefore, take up this work silently and humbly, forming friendships outside your caste and religion and thereby laying the foundations of a true and broad-based liberalism, which refuses to divide Indian from Indian. If you could do this successfully during the four years you spend in the college you would emerge out of it artfuly "representative" Indian. Your prejudices and sentiments, your sympathies and beliefs and your tests and standards of life, at all crucial times, will be those of a truly representative Indian, in whom the Hindu, Mohomedan, Parsee or Christian has been subordinated to the Indian. When such products are turned out on a larger scale than now by our colleges, freedom will not be distant. We shall not then be open to gibe, very often dishonestly flung at us, that we want power and influence, in order to aggrandise our own community or race, and not for the uplift of our countrymen. The Non-Brahem will then cease to be afraid of the Brahman, and the astute opponents of our progress will find their occupation gone. This is an aim worthy of your effort and also worthy of those noble minded Indians, who struggled during the last half century to rest our education on the true foundation of national unity and progress.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

OPINION OF COMMERCIAL BODIES.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the Conference of the leading Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations held in Bombay on the 5th and 6th instant to consider the question of Management of Indian Railways:—

1. That this Conference representing the Indian Commercial bodies from various parts of India re-affirm their conviction that the best form of management of the Indian Railways under the present circumstances is by State Agency, and they strongly disapprove of the tendency of the Government, as revealed in their recent communications again to raise the question of Company Management as a practical issue, in spite of the fact that the majority of the Indian Railway Committee including such an authority on railway matters as Sir William Acworth, unequivocally pronounced against it.

2. That this Conference is emphatically of opinion that there cannot possibly be any question of the renewal of the contracts of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways as they fall due and that those railways should be completely State-owned without even a fraction of their capital being obtained from private sources under the excuse of securing efficient management.

3. That this Conference urges all Indian public bodies and members of the Indian Legislature to bring to the fore-front the persistent, long-standing and unanimous demand of Indian opinion for State management and to defeat attempts made to saddle this country with Managing Companies for Indian Railways Companies which cannot be materially different from those that have hitherto managed the Indian Railways to the discontent of the Indian public interests.

"REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY."

Under the auspices of the Committee for the removal of untouchability, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall with a view to discuss the question of "untouchability". Mr. Jaykar presided Several *Mahars* and *Dheds* were present at the meeting. Dr. Sawarker, Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, G. B. Trivedi, T. A. Kulkarni, Sitaram Namdeo, Shamj Marwadi and V. M. Pawar spoke feelingly on the subject and passionately pleaded for the removal of untouchability Mr. Jayakar also made an impressive speech urging the necessity of removing this stain on the good name of India.

A fuller report will be published in our next issue.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, Aug. 4.

With the exception of Captain Neel who is in Tibet and Dr. Somervell and C. G. Crawford, who both in Sikhim, all members of the Mount Everest Expedition have now arrived here. General Bruce intends to visit several places in India before proceeding to England where he expects to lecture on the results of the expedition before the Royal Georgraphical Society in October. General Bruce has every hope that the summit of Everest will be attacked in future. Decision on the question of sending another expedition rests with the Society. Most of the coolies attached to the expedition have also arrived and almost all are fit. Families of those who lost their lives in the avalanche will be well provided for.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

Bombay 3rd August:—Conditions are satisfactory except in Eastern Deccan and Karnatak where rain is still very short. Many crops including cotton will require resuming in South Gujarat.

Central Provinces 4th August:—Prospects of cotton are very good, rice and sesamum good.

Punjab 31st July:—Kharif crops are satisfactory so far.

United Provinces 3rd August (western circle):—Prospects of sugarcane are good, cotton normal.

CONSTANTINOPLE THREATENED!

ALLIES, BEWARE!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What has come over the Christian Nations of the West? In one breath they are celebrating "No War Day," in the other, they are planning campaigns for the annihilation of the depressed and distressed Powers, that are not in league with them! To-day we are apprised of the threatened attack on Constantinople by the greedy Greeks! We are at the same time assured by the Premier of Great Britain, that both France and Britain will jointly oppose this Greek move! This might have satisfied us in 1918! But it cannot appease us to-day! We know to-day the full value of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge to the Moslems of India! We ask the Government of India to bestir themselves, when Greek troops are massing on the frontiers of Constantinople. We ask the Government of India to tell us:—

(1) Why Great Britain has allowed such tremendous concentration of Greek troops on Turkish frontier, right at the very time that she was receiving the peace terms between Greece and Turkey?

(2) What is the significance of the Greek concentration, despite objection of England and France?

(3) Why is not the Greek Government asked to withdraw their troops from Turkish frontiers?

(4) Why should the Allies allow Greece to defy their instructions and proceed with recruiting and enmassing of troops?

(5) Why cannot the Allies give an Ultimatum to Greece, that if she did not withdraw her troops, the Allies would enforce their will, not on Turkish territory, but on Greek soil?

(6) Why cannot an Allied squadron be despatched on the Greek coast to give effect to the Allies goodwill towards the people of Constantinople and incidentally of the Islamic World?

(7) Why should the greedy and the defiant Greeks be given any chance of bombarding the approaches of Constantinople?

(8) Are the Allies fully conscious of their legal responsibilities to Turkey and to the World, for they are in occupation of Constantinople?

(9) Are the Allies equally conscious of their moral obligations to the Islamic World? For, how on earth, can they conscientiously allow the Greek invaders to concentrate on the Constantinople Front'er, and shut out the Kemalists from coming to the defence of their sacred city and capital? With due deference we ask the Allies to beware. We request them to avert this impending catastrophe, by withdrawing all their moral, material and military support to Greece. A complete blockade of the Greek coast would produce the desired result without delay or damage. We desire the Government of India to represent in the strongest possible manner, the grave situation that will arise in this country in case the Greeks go out of the Allies' hands, and desecrate any more Turkish lands. May Heaven guide the Allies aright, and save the World from further strife! Amen!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MUNICIPAL MESSPOT?

WHAT DOES IT REVEAL,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The Municipal Bill, as it has emerged from the Bombay Legislative Council, is a veritable messpot! Even your morning contemporary cannot help calling it a "hotchpatch"! What do the Bill and the discussions thereon reveal?

(1) They reveal the absence of that master mind, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was practically the Founder and the Father of the present Corporation!

(2) They reveal the scant attention paid by his two lieutenants, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, in the shaping and the piloting of the Bill!

(3) They reveal the true capacity of the Minister-in-charge of local self-Government!

(4) They further reveal the lack of cohesion and concord between the members of the Government, of which even Mr. Haveliwalla has complained!

(5) They show the preponderance of the capitalist element in the Council!

(6) They depict the disregard of the Members and Ministers for the democratization of the Municipal Corporation!

(7) They exhibit the wide jumps and somersaults of the members of Goverament of which even the Moderate Papers clearly complain!

(8) They signify the failure of the Bombay Government, which has always to be efficient! Even that keen co-operator, Mr. Kanji Dawarkadas, is perfectly dissatisfied with the passage of the Bill!

(9) The Bill and its passage through the Council have revealed, that teas and at-home's, Ladies Club and Gymkhanas proved more absorbing even to some responsible members, with the result, that final touches could not be given, though the President gave time for the same!

A Reformed Council, that makes such a hotchpatch of an amending Bill deserves to be called a "Council of Not Ables."—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

IRREGULARITY IN ELECTIONS.

A MYSORE GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, August 5.

With a view to meet possible irregularity in the elections for the Mysore Representative Assembly, His Highness the Maharaja's Government have issued orders directing that fresh election will be held in all cases where the electorate failed to exercise franchise, wholly or partly, should twenty-five per cent. of the voters of the constituency concerned make a general representation in this behalf.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS PRESIDES AT SECOND SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, Shantiniketan, Birbhum, Bengal, has accepted the invitation to preside at the second sessions of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference convened at Lucknow on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th September.

Railway Unions desirous of sending resolutions and delegates to this Conference are requested by the Secretary to forward the several questions they require to be discussed, together with the names and addresses of delegates and the fee of Rs. 25 for the expenses of the Conference at an early date to the General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, 15, Victoria Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, who has, at the request of the organisers of the first sessions of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference and the President, Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad, been asked to organise and convene the second sessions.

It will be readily accepted that the existing condition of the average Railwayman is pitiable and though he endeavours, in so far as he can, to contribute his little mite. An appeal for pecuniary assistance is made to the liberal-hearted and justice-seeking gentlemen throughout India and Burma for any monetary help they may be pleased to give to the advancement and improvement of railwaymen.

SCENE IN GODHRA COURT.

SUB-JUDGE ASSAULTS SHIRASTEDAR.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

A sensational incident has occurred in Godhra. Dr. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, received a wire from the *Shirastedar* of the Sub-Judge's Court at Godhra that he was assaulted and insulted by the Sub-Judge while the Court was working. Thereupon Dr. De Souza went to Godhra and took the statements of five other clerks, besides those of the *Shirastedar* and the Sub-Judge. Hundreds of persons who had assembled in the Court, compound also expressed their desire to submit their statements, but Dr. De Souza asked them to send their statements by post. It is understood that Dr. De Souza is preparing his report which he will send to the higher authorities for necessary action.

APPOINTMENTS TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

BURMA GOVT. CONTRADICTS RUMOURS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 5.

A local Government communique states that so far as it is aware there is no foundation for rumours associating the names of certain gentlemen with appointments to the Executive Council. The rumours referred to mention Sir Edgar Holberton as possible second member of the Executive Council and strongly worded protests were published against the appointment which would exclude a Burman. Sir Holberton's name was also mentioned as the possible minister in charge of forests. A strong opposition has been raised to such appointments also.

BURMA INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

FAVOURS CO-OPERATION WITH G. C. B. A.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Indian Association under the Presidency of Mr. Ginwala passed resolutions favouring co-operation with Burmans and affiliation to General Council of Burmese Associations and also organisations of Indian community for preparation for elections.

FLOODS IN BURMA,

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Mails are being transhipped by boats at a distance of one and a half miles near Daiku where trains can only approach within a half mile either side. A few passengers got through but general transhipment is yet impossible. The line near Tawa where a serious disaster occurred last year is closed to traffic owing to floods but early resumption is hoped for. Floods caused a breach between Pegu and Moulmein.

BURMA RICE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Burma rice market's downwards tendency was checked on the 4th instant by slight revival but paddy prices were still high. Closing prices in August were Rs. 445, three months, Rs. 435, or ten to fifteen rupees above Wednesday's quotation.

COTTON CROP IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

The first forecast of cotton crop in Burma gives the area shown as 2,51,900 acres being a decrease of 50,400 acres as compared with 1921. Prospects are still uncertain. The first forecast of groundnut gives 2,50,000 acres sown being a decrease of 3,800 on corresponding 1921 period and 55,789 on area actually sown. The sowing is still in progress and prospects uncertain.

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THE
INDIAN PROBLEM.
BY C. F. ANDREWS

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 7, 1922.

RIGHT HONOURABLE!

It is difficult for anyone who knows something of the real history of Great Britain's treatment of Turkey, or who cares for the honour of England, to write temperately of Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the situation in the Near East. We will merely comment on a few of the Prime Minister's statements. Mr. Lloyd George said that "Government had nothing to conceal and desired above all things a just and fair peace which was likely to endure." If Government has nothing to conceal, let it explain the part played by Sir Basil Zaharoff in securing Government's support for Greece. "We had fought one great war to preserve Turkey from extinction and constantly intervened to protect her from attack, while in 1878 the whole power of this country was mobilised to save Turkey from the consequences of a disastrous defeat. In 1914. . ." The jump from 1878 to 1914 is significant. It is obvious that in the space of 36 years it is possible by an unfriendly policy to obliterate all remembrance of a former friendly one. In those years England's policy towards Turkey was, in fact, reversed. The Turks still clung to the idea of England's friendship but when they became free to express their sentiments towards England, it was too late. The great enthusiasm for England which marked the Turkish Revolution was only an embarrassment to the Government of England, which had already reached an understanding with the Czar's Government, of which the chief political aim was the destruction of the Turkish Empire. The treatment given to Turkey by the British Government between the years 1908 and 1914 was sufficient to make Turkey realise that England was at one with Czarist Russia, whose aim was to destroy Turkey; and that England was then looking forward to the partition of the Turkish Empire, for which the plans were ready, has been admitted in our hearing by diplomatists. In those years England twice refused a virtual protectorate of the whole Turkish Empire. She refused to help the Turks in smaller ways, and at least on one occasion misled them to a great disaster. On the outbreak of the European war, England, who was at that time the instructor of the Turkish Navy, just as Germany was the instructor of the Turkish Army, seized two Turkish Dreadnoughts which had been paid for with great national sacrifices, and forgot to indemnify Turkey for so great a loss. That gave Germany the chance to run the Goeben and the Breslau into Turkish waters, and to pose as the real friend of Turkey. But it was not until it became known that, according to the agreement between the Entente Powers, Russia was to have Constantinople and Eastern Anatolia *whether Turkey remained neutral or not*, and until Russia actually began to attack the Turks in Eastern Anatolia, that the Turks entered the war upon the side of Germany; and even then reluctantly. Reviewing the treatment of Turkey by the Entente Powers between June 1908 and October 1914, we say that Turkey was deliberately forced into the arms of Germany, as the result of "a conspiracy and intrigue with our greatest enemy", though not in the sense implied by Mr. Lloyd George. The conspiracy and intrigue were not upon the side of Turkey, and our greatest enemy was not Germany, but Russia.

Well, Czarist Russia fell; and this very Mr. Lloyd George then gave a solemn pledge to India and the Muslim world in general, that Thrace and Asia Minor with Constantinople as the capital would be left to Turkish sovereignty after the war. Yet, when it came to the division of the spoils:

"Britain never interfered with the commission, which recommended the handing of Smyrna and the adjoining vilayets to Greece, because the country thereabouts was predominantly Greek in population, wealth, history and interest. France and America took the same view. Undoubtedly, King Constantine's return produced in France and Britain a chilling feeling towards Greece, which caused a modification to the Sevres Treaty to be made, at first in London, where there was good reason to believe that the Angora representative would favour acceptance of considerable modifications. The Premier had good reason to know that if Angora had accepted, Greece would have accepted too, but the Angora representative was repudiated by his Government. The second occasion was when Lord Curzon made his effort in Paris, which was accepted by Greece but refused by Angora, although he believed that Constantinople was prepared to accept the modified treaty.

"The Premier upheld as reasonable the Greeks' refusal of Kemal Pasha's demands for the evacuation of the Greek Army, until they received guarantees regarding the safety of the half million Greeks who would be left behind."

It seems that the man has no recollection of the solemn pledge which he gave, in the name of England, to India and the East—a pledge which he himself repeated and confirmed in the debate in the house preceding the announcement of the terms of the Sevres Treaty. He appears totally oblivious of the fact that he has broken a solemn pledge to British subjects in favour of a secret agreement with foreigners—an agreement by which he himself, not England benefited, if a most persistent and unpleasant rumour has any basis in fact. And it is the measure of the degradation of English political life at present, that English "gentlemen" could sit still and listen to the shameless "explanations" of the man who has disgraced their country and lost the British Empire in the East. Of course Mr. Lloyd George forgot to mention that an International Commission of Inquiry in 1919—i.e. before the Treaty of Sevres was formulated—had given the lie to the Greek contention that the country round Smyrna "was predominantly Greek in population, wealth, history and interest." This is the first time we have seen it stated that the *adjacent vilayets* were to be assigned to Greece.

"Mr. Lloyd George declared that deplorable atrocities had been committed by Greek soldiers in the war region, but they were nothing in comparison with the Turkish calm and deliberate extermination of tens of thousands of men, women and children in the Pontus, in a tranquil territory." He forgot to add that while the Greek atrocities have been authenticated by the reports of no less than three impartial Commissions of Inquiry, the Turkish atrocities rest on the reports of known anti-Turkish propagandists. Those who have read the correspondence published lately in our columns know that to talk of "calm and deliberate extermination of tens of thousands of men, women and children" by the Turks is a piece of wild exaggeration—even the pro-Greek propagandist agencies had not gone beyond a total of ten thousand!—and to say that all this happened "in the Pontus, *in a tranquil territory*" is a downright lie. Since the Turkish Armistice aroused the criminal ambitions of the Greek minority, the Black Sea Coast has not been tranquil territory. But the vilayet of Aidin (which includes Smyrna), was tranquil, contented, prosperous territory till Mr. Lloyd George—on an agreement which has yet to be elucidated, but of which Sir Basil Zaharoff is the mysterious symbol—let loose the murderous, fanatic Greeks upon it. In face of all this lying, meanness and effrontery we can only reiterate what every honest man must feel, that the honour of England will only be vindicated when the open, solemn pledges made to India and the East have been redeemed. We have no concern, no more has England, with Mr. George's private arrangements with Zaharoff, Venizelos or King Constantine, which, whatever be the truth concerning them, must be dishonourable.

SENSE OF PROPORTION.

It is now a matter of daily occurrence for Magistrates in India to impose sentences of rigorous imprisonment on Non-co-operators for refusing to furnish security for good behaviour. The Magistrates know, the public know, the Government know that the political workers, to deal with whom bureaucratic ingenuity has found a convenient means in the security clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code, are not vagabonds and loafers but decent people, with an active conscience and an honest desire to serve their Motherland and arrest the further inroads of the bureaucracy on the liberties of Indians. The bureaucracy, which is loth to tolerate them, has resorted freely to the security clauses in order to keep these workers out of harm's way—not to themselves but to the bureaucracy. The excuse is in almost every case the feeblest imaginable—and often purely invented. Our readers will remember how Mr. Hanmanthrao Kaujalgi of Bijapur, who is a pleader, was hauled up before the District Magistrate on a charge of "disseminating or attempting to disseminate sedious matter," and called upon to furnish security for good behaviour in heavy sums and, on his refusal, the pleader, who is a man of respectability and social standing, was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. The charge alleged against him was based on the inaccurate and incoherent "notes" of one of his speeches, drawn up by a common uneducated police constable, and because the accused was a political worker, the constable was believed and the accused sent to jail as stated above. Further, the High Court deprived him of his license to practice for the duration of the sentence. This is not an isolated instance.

In most of the prosecutions against Khilafatists, and Non-cooperators the charges are of the flimsiest kind and rest solely on police evidence. But the Magistrates have a duty to perform—towards the bureaucracy, whose goodwill is so essential for the success of their careers, and they perform it so zealously that, in the case of the class of persons whom we have described, to be charged with any offence is as good as to be convicted of that offence. We are constrained to make these observations in view of the lenient treatment meted out to ex-Inspector Syme by the Bow-Street Magistrate in London. On July 6, Syme was charged with *lese majeste* in respect of Royalty. Syme who is a much-injured man made a speech in Trafalgar Square and in his speech allowed his outraged feelings, which appear to have been particularly aggravated by the bad treatment meted out to him by the British Home Office—he declared in Court he was "being slowly murdered by the Home Office"—to get the better of his discretion, and said: "I have been fighting now for about 13 years and I am about sick of it, and if I get a chance next week the King and Queen are going through it, so if the King gets hurt next week he has only himself to blame because of his cowardly refusal to do his duty."

If someone in India had made a speech of that kind, we shudder to think what the bureaucracy would have done. But in London, Magistrates are apparently blessed with a sense of proportion. After hearing Syme who told the Court—"I am being slowly murdered by the Home Office. I want an inquiry. I am very pleased they have arrested me. It has saved me the trouble of interfering with anyone. I would have done so, though all I would have done would have been to have smashed the King's carriage window"—the Magistrate "ordered him to find two sureties of £100 each and to provide a personal surety of £200 to be of good behaviour for twelve months; or in default to serve three months' imprisonment." Syme cheerfully accepted the alternative to finding the surety. But things in India are so different that often a habitual criminal gets off more lightly than a politically conscious individual, whose only crime is that he is true to his principles which happen to be opposed to those of his bureaucratic masters. It is a pity that the injustice which is being done all round them on their fellow-Indians has not awakened the Co-operators from the state of smiling torpor into which they have been hypnotised by the "Reforms."

Notes of the Day

Civilising the Arabs.

"It has always been the purpose of Britain in her attitude to peoples that come under her care. to lead them gradually to the point where they will be capable of self-government. Abandoning this canon, we nullify the whole principle of British Government abroad." So wrote Lord Islington in mail week in "The Times." The occasion for this declaration was the utter disregard of public opinion shown by the British Government on the Palestine question. There is no doubt that in its desire to provide the Jews with a National Home in Palestine at the expense of British tax-payers, the British Government has hitherto followed a reckless policy, whose inevitable result has been to stiffen up the native Arab against the immigrant Jew, and the native Arab, "instead of being made capable of self-government, will be given over to an alien system towards which everyday he shows his repugnance more and more clearly." Mr. Lloyd George—and Mr. Churchill—might tell us that they are doing so in the interests of the Arabs themselves and are reclaiming them to civilisation. That story of civilising the native populations of Asia and Africa is as old as British Imperialism, and the world is no longer deceived by such hypocritical professions. Nor is "the native Arab" deceived as to the ultimate aim of British policy in Palestine. He has discovered early in the day that the freedom he was promised is a myth and that Britain no more intends to evacuate Palestine or Mesopotamia than she does India. On the contrary, he has found that, with the installation of Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner and the predominant part which a small minority of alien Jews is allowed to play in the affairs of the country, the tentacles of British Imperialism are rapidly closing round him, and that if he does not shake them off betimes, he will be finally extinguished by them. "The spirit of nationality—never stronger than now—is outraged. That sentiment which binds together all the Moslem peoples is stirred—and to the disadvantage of the Empire. This policy for Palestine is, even now, sowing that country with the seeds of discontent. In the East the crop of turbulence grows quickly. It will be an ironic comment (to quote the words of Lord Islington) on our execution of a mandate under the League of Nations if we succeeded only in adding another factor to the causes of discord in the world!"

The Hartal.

That is exactly what British statesmen have achieved by their ruthless policy of exploiting the native Arab. But the latter is no dumb-driven cattle and has become quite restive under the admirable system invented by British genius that the discontent among the Arab population has reached its highest water-mark. A Jerusalem telegram to the "Daily Mail" (London) referred to "the *hartal*—political boycott"—"beginning for the first time in Palestine. The introduction of political action into the schools is being attempted." The *hartal*, though Reuter failed to say a word about so important a world event, was intended to mark the Arab protest against the imposition of "an alien system", and another telegram to "The Times" stated that "the first day of the Arab political strike passed off quietly." The telegram continued: "All Arab shops were closed, and the streets and markets were empty, but there was no attempt to make any demonstration and no crowds assembled. The railway service was not affected, and, although Jewish shops were closed in the city itself, they were opened along the Jaffa road without uneasiness." These are symptomatic of the unhappy situation which has been produced in that country by a stupid and futile policy. There is an insistent cry in all quarters for a reversal of this policy, because in the first place it entails so much expense on the British tax-payer, and secondly it does no-one the least good. Nor can all Mr. Lloyd George's casuistry convince either the British people or the Arabs that the Jewish business is an altogether disinterested affair. The disappointing results of the visit of the Arab delegation to England will still further inflame Arab feeling. It is no wonder then that thoughtful Englishmen should realise how the good faith of England has been imperilled by the reckless proceeding of the British Ministers. And the British Parliament which alone is capable of keeping them on their good behaviour has become an effete or subservient body, as is the case with all institutions which have arrived at the stage of senility and decay. The only hope for Great Britain is, as we have pointed out before, to turn out the present "statesmen" and put honest men in their place.

Towards Political Sanity.

"The Ethiopian may change his skin and the leopard his spots; but it has been proved by experience that the Indian bureaucracy cannot change its angle of vision regarding the outstanding problems of Indian administration. The whole thing, therefore, must go out of its hands immediately." When we read such an astounding declaration as the above, which would do honour to the most hot-headed of Extremists, we could hardly believe our eyes that it emanated from the "Bengalee"—whose motto has, since the Reform days, been: "Damn Gandhi and his whole tribe of non-co-operators, we are Moderates and the bureaucracy are our friends". The passage we have quoted above is reminiscent of the halcyon days of the "Uncrowned King of Bengal", who was once despised and denounced by the bureaucracy. The "Surrender-not" of the anti-Partition days has become so transformed in his political outlook that to-day he is the unrelenting protagonist of the self same bureaucracy, against which he had incessantly thundered forth his orations and raised up the ghosts from their graves. The lion of Bengal has ceased to roar; but the old fire of the anti-Partition days still leaps up occasionally in the "Bengalee", notwithstanding its fall from its original high estate in *Indian* journalism. It seems a strange coincidence then that this should occur almost on the eve of another strange declaration by the British Prime Minister regarding the "Reforms" in India. While the Moderates, including the "Bengalee" are passing through a searching of hearts as to where the "Reforms" will ultimately take them, the Georgian Cabinet has, without any compunction, thrown their leader—and themselves too—to the wolves of Party exigencies. We have already dwelt at length on the Commons' debate about the I. C. S. and Mr. Lloyd George's somersault in regard to India. The sacrifice of Montagu and the surrender to the conspiracy of Anglo-Indian snobs are symptoms of a grave relapse in the patient—which in this case happens to be the system of Government. If the "Moderates" are wise in their day, they will discard political quackery and apply themselves to a more effective method to put an end to the "incurable" system. That there is such a method has been demonstrated to them by the greatest leader of our age, and hitherto either political shortsightedness or folly has prevented them from applying to the system the true remedy. The Councils at best are in the nature of a nostrum—a much-boomed nostrum no doubt: but like all nostrums, it has worsened the Indian political disease. We hope the "Bengalee's" latest augurs a return to political sanity.

Be Kind to Animals.

We have received the forty-ninth annual report of the Karachi branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (1921-22). So far as the work of relieving the distress of animals is concerned, the chief point of interest is that the Karachi branch has adopted a convincing method of practical kindness by concerning themselves more with the principal task of giving relief to ailing animals than with the prosecution of their oppressors. This is done by undertaking to give free treatment to suffering animals in cases where the cause for complaint is not so serious that a prosecution in court could be depended upon for a sentence against the mal-treaters of the animals. This system has worked satisfactorily in Bombay for a long time. The total number of cases thus treated was 1,450 since July 1921, when it was first introduced. The Report also says that the Managing Committee has in hand a scheme for the construction of three water troughs "for which a generous donor has come forward and promised to contribute their cost."

Profiteering by Government.

A correspondent draws our attention to an attempt on the part of the Government to profiteer in connection with the sale of quinine at the post offices. He says pure quinine like Howard's is available in the market at Rs. 2/2 per bottle of 480 grains or an ounce. This is the retail price. Government post offices, however, sell 10 grain packets at an anna each. At this rate the post offices charge Rs. 3 per ounce—or fourteen annas more than the market price, apart from the cost of the bottle. The correspondent wants to know if this is not profiteering in broad daylight. He says that though the printed price on the post office packets is six pies, nowadays an anna is charged. If there is any explanation of this mystery, the Director of Information or any other individual in the know might give it.

THE POUND OF FLESH.

FRANCE'S INEXORABLE REPLY TO GERMANY.

THREAT OF SEVERER MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Paris.—It is semi-officially announced that Germany having addressed a further temporising reply to Premier Poincare's last note on the subject of Clearing House payments, France has decided to request Clearing House Offices in Paris and Strasbourg firstly to postpone recognition of German credits and secondly to suspend payments on account of German Government and of compensation awarded in respect of liquidation of private property of Germans in France. Germany must therefore execute from her own resources the awards given against her by Clearing House Offices. Thirdly Clearing House Offices have been requested to cease to notify Germany of the net proceeds of liquidations of German property in France, thereby rendering indemnification of Germans, whose property is liquidated, impossible and also preventing the German Government from utilising credits for the benefits of such Germans. Fourthly, France has also decided to suspend the Baden-Baden agreement providing for restitution of Germans' personal property in Alsace Lorraine. Fifthly, "measures of preservation" will be taken in Alsace Lorraine and will be supplemented if such measures do not suffice for speedy settlement of the question.

"TO MAKE IMPRESSION ON GERMANY."

It is explained that the foregoing measures are not designed greatly to affect public opinion, but are taken as practical measures in order to make the impression on Germany. It is added the matter would not have created such sensation if Germany had not published the Franco-German communications on the subject. The semi-official statement explains the system for settlement of private debts was through special Clearing Offices through which French creditors had to deal.

The French Government decided to take the creditors' place in order to safeguard their rights. The Semi-official communique concludes by charging Germany with continually raising difficulties in connection with the Treaty of Versailles every time the question of settling accounts arises, and foreshadows that the severity of France's measures of persuasion will increase proportionately with persistence of Germany's unwillingness to pay her debts.

THE GERMAN NOTE.

Another communique says that in effect the German note to France denies France's right to make threats of pressure and points out firstly that Reparations instalment is not due before August 15th; secondly, that Britain promised to discuss the matter and secure a joint allied reply and Belgium has given a similar undertaking; and thirdly in the event of non-payment, the Treaty of Versailles merely gives the Allies the right to liquidate German property as security. The German note concludes by urgently appealing for the suspension of France's decision pending joint allied negotiations.

MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY.

POINCARE'S SUGGESTION FOR CONDITIONAL GRANTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

Paris.—It is semi-officially hinted that M. Poincare is contemplating suggesting to Mr. Lloyd George a moratorium of four or eight weeks should be accorded to Germany on the condition that Germany, in the meantime, carries out a complete plan of financial reforms and control over the customs *et cetera*, and at the same time, agrees to hand over twenty-six per cent. on capital in German industrial concerns; and to permit the Allies to exploit the State-owned mines on the left bank of the Rhine, or to agree to a cession thereof. It is declared that the Allies would, at the end of the maratorium, resort to coercion in the Rhineland and the Ruhr, and take control of communications if Germany refused to submit to these conditions.

REPARATIONS.

FRENCH COERCIVE MEASURES EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.

The suggested moratorium mentioned by Reuter's Paris correspondent refers to reparations proper and is not connected with private debt payments which are the subject of M. Poincare's threat of coercive measures. The French non-military coercive measures are expected to begin to-day unless Germany at the eleventh hour sends a favourable reply.

FALL IN THE RUPEE.

HOW IT AFFECTED A FIRM OF BROKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 4.

The Colonial brokers, Messss. Cox, McEwen and Co., have executed a deed of assignment conveying the assets of the firm and partners' private fortunes for the benefit of creditors, stating that owing to the complicated nature of the firm's affairs it will be impossible to produce an approximate statement of their affairs for some weeks. A large proportion of losses is attributed to the fall in the rupee.

PREMIER ON GREEK MOVE.

VEILED THREATS AGAINST TURKEY

"GOVT. HAS NOTHING TO CONCEAL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

In the House of Commons, replying after the discussion on the Near East in the course of which Government were urged to effect an immediate Turco-Greek settlement, Mr. Lloyd George said that, he welcomed the discussion because, Government had nothing to conceal and desired, above all things, a just and fair peace, which was likely to endure.

The situation was presented to the House in some quarters as friendly Turkey alienated by the policy of His Majesty's Government; but that shewed forgetfulness of the history of the past eight years, when we were engaged in a deadly struggle, when the Dardanelles, Bosphorus and free access to the Black Sea were vital to us. This friendly power slammed the gates of Dardanelles in the face of the two countries without whose continuous assistance, the Turkish Empire would not have been in existence in 1914.

We had fought one great war to preserve Turkey from extinction and constantly intervened to protect her from an attack, while in 1878 the whole power of this country was mobilised to save Turkey from the consequences of a disastrous defeat.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT WAR.

In August 1914 when we were engaged in a struggle for life or death, Turkey could have assisted France and the British Empire; but, as the result of a conspiracy and intrigue with our greatest enemy, she unhesitatingly did us the greatest disservice that any country could have done us, probably thereby prolonging the War by two more years. (Cheers.)

Further the collapse of Russia was almost entirely due to that fact, and the same applied to the collapse of Rumania.

The Premier denied that the occupation of Smyrna or the proposals of the Sevres Treaty were entirely the work of Britain, but said they were the result of the recommendation of the commission in Paris, on which our representative was the great Dominion statesman and jurist, Sir Robert Borden.

THE SMYRNA DECISION.

Britain had never interfered with the commission, which recommended the handing of Smyrna and the adjoining vilayets to Greece, because the country thereabouts was predominantly Greek in population, wealth, history and interest. France and America took the same view. Undoubtedly, King Constantine's return produced in France and Britain a chilling feeling towards Greece, which caused a modification to the Sevres Treaty to be made, at first in London, where there was good reason to believe that the Angora representative would favour acceptance of considerable modifications. The Premier had good reason to know that if Angora had accepted, Greece would have had accepted too, but the Angora representative was repudiated by his Government. The second occasion was when Lord Curzon made his effort in Paris, which was accepted by Greece but refused by Angora, although he believed that Constantinople was prepared to accept the modified treaty.

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TURKISH "ATROCITIES"!

Mr. Lloyd George declared that deplorable atrocities had been committed by Greek soldiers in the war region, but they were nothing in comparison with the Turkish calm and deliberate extermination of tens of thousands of men, women and children in the Pontus, in a tranquil territory without war, rebellion or any other provocation.

Supposing the Armenians controlled Asia Minor, continued Mr. Lloyd George, and had committed these atrocities, we would be bound to intervene. In the same way because there was no question of Muhammadans and Christians but Humanity, we were determined to make no peace that placed hundreds of thousands of helpless people at the mercy of those who were guilty of deportations and outrages without some guarantee. Mr. Lloyd George declared that it was a mistake of Turkey to take the attitude that if she held out long enough she might get all she wanted, while a worse alternative would be the renewal of the offer of the Paris terms.

PRO-GREEK POLICY OUTLINED.

The Prime Minister referred to the offer made to Turkey in 1917 to get out of the War, which was rejected until Turkey was completely beaten, and had added scores of millions to our debts, and tens of thousands of our casualties. Adverting to the allegations that Britain was shewing preference in favour of the Greeks, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Greeks left alone could occupy Constantinople and thus produce a decision within a few hours; but they were prevented from doing so by the British, French and Italian troops. In the same way suggestions had been raised that the Kemalists were re-equipped from Europe, and that the Greeks therefore were entitled to blockade the coast of Asia Minor to prevent the passage of arms. But they had not been allowed to do so.

The Kemalists did not accept peace because they had not accepted the armistice to stop

(Continued on next page.)

NO MORE REFORMS—A HALT CALLED?

SPECIOUS PLEA OF DUTY TO PEOPLE OF INDIA.

"N.C. O. IN A STATE OF COLLAPSE."

PREMIER ON INDIAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 4.

The following is the full report of the balance of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons after the discussion on the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Lloyd George said:—"We must not have precipitate judgment on these experiments. On the other hand, I hope that Indian leaders will not force a precipitate judgment upon us by their action. It is a case in which a great deal of patience is required on both sides. Up to the present all we can say is that, in spite of the drawbacks, there has been a very satisfactory measure of success. On the other hand it is important that we should realise that the most serious and testing time has probably not yet been reached. Before the last election and until recently there was very considerable non-co-operation movement. Very powerful elements in India refused to associate themselves with this experiment at all, and the elections were held without the assistance of that advanced section, and the parliament or legislature chosen did not represent those elements.

"There have been very able and distinguished Indians who have done their best to make the experiment a complete success; but others have steadily opposed it.

"I think that in another year or eighteen months there will be another election. The Non-co-operation movement at the present time is in a state of collapse. What part it will take in the next election we cannot tell. What influence the non-co-operators and men of that kind will exert upon those elections I cannot predict. A good deal will depend upon the kind of representatives chosen at the next election.

Whether they will be men of moderate temper such as those who constitute the present legislature—men who are honestly and earnestly doing their best to make this new constitutional experiment a success—or whether they will be there as men who are simply using all the powers of the machine in order to attain some purpose which is detrimental to British rule and subversive of the whole system upon which India has been governed up to now. That is why, I say, that the most serious and most trying time—the time which will constitute the real test of the success of this effort—is yet to come. I think it is right that we should say that, if there is a chance of that kind in the character of the legislature and in the purpose of those who are chosen as the responsible and chosen leaders of the Indian people, that would constitute a serious situation, and we should have to take it into account.

NO RELINQUISHMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY.

One thing we must make clear—that Britain will in no circumstances relinquish her responsibility to India. That is the cardinal principle, not merely of the present Government; but I feel confident that it will be the cardinal principle with any Government that could command the confidence of the people of this country. It is important that that should be known not so much in this country, for there is no doubt about it here, but in India, where for many reasons there seems to be a doubt disseminated, sometimes fortuitously, sometimes quite unintentionally and sometimes from facts which seem for a moment to justify conclusions of that kind. It is right that not merely here but in India, it would be thoroughly understood that that is the fundamental principle which will guide every party that ever has any hope of commanding the confidence of the people of this country. We stand by our responsibilities. We will take whatever steps are necessary to discharge or to enforce them.

FEAR OF ANARCHY!

We owe this not only to the people of this country, though they have made great sacrifices for India, but we owe it to the people of India as a whole. We had no right to go there unless we meant to carry our trust right through. There is a great variety of races and creeds in India, probably a greater variety than in the whole of Europe. There are innumerable divisive forces there, and, if Britain withdrew her strong hand, nothing would ensue except divisions, strife, conflict and anarchy. India would become a prey either to strong adventurers or to a strong invader. That had been the history of India up to the very hour that we took India in hand. There has always been historical play between these two alternatives. What has happened before would ensue again, if Britain withdrew her might and strength from the guidance of that great Empire. In fact if we were to do so it would be one of the greatest betrayals in the history of any country.

INDIAN PRINCES.

We have a duty not merely to the vast territories in India where we exercise supreme control, but we also owe a duty to the great Princes of India and to the Indian States, which are feudatories of His Majesty the King-Emperor. They constitute about one-third of India. We owe an undoubted duty to them. They have been loyal to the Throne and to the Empire under conditions where loyalty was tried in every fibre and where loyalty was vital to the existence of the Empire. There has been nothing more glorious in the whole story of the Empire than the rallying of these Princes and these peoples to the British Empire at the moment when we needed all the strength which we could command either in our own territories at home or throughout the vast domain of the Bitish Empire; therefore we owe a great duty to them. We also have a duty to the backward parts of India, which are dependent on the direction guidance and vision which British statesmanship can command for that purpose of development of good government in that great country.

INDIAN COOPERATION INVITED.

We have invited the cooperation of the people of India in the discharge of this trust. We have invited them in increasing numbers and perhaps in increasing proportions. I think that that was inevitable. It was a natural development. We have invited them on the Bench, we have invited them in the Army, we have invited them in the Civil Service, and we have invited them to assist in the Government of India under their own people now in the Legislature. That was an inevitable evolution, but I want to make it clear, if it is not already clear, that that is not in order to lead up to the final relinquishment of our trust, but with a view of bringing into partnership in the discharge of that trust within the British Empire. To discharge that great trust it is essential to have the aid of Indian Civil Servants, Indian Soldiers, Indian Judges and Indian Legislators. But it is vital that we should have the continued assistance of British officials. There are not so very many of them I marvelled when I looked up the statistics.

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN INDIA.

There are only 1,200 governing 315,000,000 people with all sorts of physical difficulties of climate and special difficulties for men brought up in temperate climates like ours."

Sir Donald Maclean: "Does that include all British official as——?"

Premier: "That is the total simply for the Civil Service. It does not include the Police and Medical Service. The figures are 1,200 British Civil Servants, 700 British Police officers, and 600 British Medical officers. That is a total of 2,500 governing that gigantic Empire its hundreds of millions of population—governing quietly and without fuss, doing it effectively and doing it for generations. There is hardly anything that is comparable with it in the history of world? Certainly not since the days of the Roman Empire. Here is something for us to be proud of.

A TRIUMPH OF GOVERNMENT.

I do not believe there is a country in the world that can produce such a triumph of Government. As I said once in this House there are men governing huge territories there, whose names are hardly known. Even when they retire and you meet them they are introduced to you as members of the Indian Civil Service, and you have never heard of them, although they have been governing perhaps tens of millions of people for a very long period—their every word a command, every sentence a decree, accepted by these people, accepted willingly, with trust in their judgment and confidence in their justice and their fairness—which ought to be the pride of our race. I have often talked to Americans about this. They are full of wonder at the achievement of ordinary and insignificant (in the sense of not being known) civil servants in different parts of the world—alone, or almost without companionship—governing great territories. They always regard it as a great miracle of British gift for Government. These civil servants are entitled to every word of support. They are entitled to every deed of support that this Imperial Parliament can give, and if they need it, it is the business of statesmen to give it, speaking not only on their own behalf but speaking on behalf of the whole of their countrymen, to stand behind them, to support them, to see that justice is done to them if they have grievances. We must pledge ourselves, not merely this Government but any other Government that comes here, to see that fair treatment which is their right is dispensed to them. They ought to know that this is the attitude of the British Parliament towards them.

THE BOND OF EMPIRE.

I am one of those who believe in getting co-operation of India in the Government of the country. I believe it strengthens the Empire; it strengthens the hold which the Empire has upon them. It would be a mistake to make India regard the Empire as something which is outside. It is strength to the Empire to make them feel that they are part of it; that they are in it—part of the structure—and that when they are challenged, and when the Empire is challenged, they are not fighting for something which is in London, but for something

(Continued on next page.)

LINKING UP THE EMPIRE.

EMPIRE WIRELESS SCHEME

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

"The position regarding the Empire wireless scheme has greatly improved, but it is still far from satisfactory. Meanwhile the other countries are getting ahead of us," said Mr. Robert Donald, presiding at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union.

Mr. Donald considered that the Postmaster-General's recent announcement on the new Empire wireless policy was a surprising confession that the policy of the Post Office in the past had been wrong.

The new plan did not undo the early blunders and meant an entire change of equipment and methods of transmission.

We were threatened with two or three different systems of wireless in the Empire, none of which was a complete chain in itself. Unless they co-ordinated, there would certainly be delay and confussion. All the high-powered stations should work in harmony and the whole Empire system or all systems should be under an unified control.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETING.

SIR W. MEYER TO REPRESENT INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 5.

The Maharajah of Bikaner has greatly benefitted from his rest in Hertfordshire but as his medical advisers have ordered him further rest he has regretfully declined the Indian Government's invitation to represent the Princes of India at the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. The Maharajah is coming to London on August 11th, leaves for Paris on 12th instant and embarks on "Malwa" at Marseilles for Bombay on August 18th. It is understood Sir William Meyer will again be the representative of India at the meeting of the League Assembly.

FIXING OF HOURS & MINIMUM WAGE.

FRENCH SEAMEN'S MOVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

Following the rejection of the French proposal for a militant action to enforce the demand for the forty-eight hour week and the fixed minimum wage, before the International Seamen's Conference, the National Council of the French Seamen's Union has decided to secede from the International and to try and convoke a new international conference of seamen, in order to submit the question of introducing an eight-hour day in merchant services throughout the world.

ITALIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

NORMAL CONDITIONS RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

Rome.—Normal conditions have now been restored in all cities of Italy. The Fascisti have evacuated the Town Hall at Milan which they had previously seized after turning out members of the Socialist Town Council. The Prefect is now appointed Commissionor of Public Services in Milan.

Violent collisions between the Fascisti and the Communists are reported from Parma and Bari.

LONDON, August 4.

Rome.—Normal conditions have been practically restored throughout Italy, though disturbances have occurred at Ancona and Genoa, in which four Communists were killed and several wounded.

FASCISTI RAID SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Milan.—The Fascisti raided the Socialist newspaper "Avanti", wrecked the editorial department and set fire to news print store. In the ensuing fight one Bersagliere and one or two Fascisti were killed.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY CHATALJA LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Constantinople.—Two British and two French regiments have taken up, a position on the Chatalja line.

CABLE ITEM.

St. Louiso.—Sixty persons have been killed and hundred injured by an all-steel express' crashing into a local train at Sulphur Spring. The engine of the express literally ploughed through wooden carriages and many victims were scalded to death by escaping steam from the engine. Others were drowned in cars as they rolled over into water alongside the track. Wreckage is strewn over the track for quarter of a mile and rails are twisted into huge bundles and knots.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AGENDA FOR SIMLA SESSION

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 4.

A list of eighteen resolutions admitted for discussion in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly, but subject to disallowance by the Governor-General, has been issued to-day by the Legislative Department. Five of the resolutions stand in the name of Mr. M. K. Reddi, the Secretary of the Democratic Party, and three in that of Mr. P. L. Misra.

Mr. K. C. Neogy will urge that the scheme for Indianisation of the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army referred to in reply to a question put in January last be laid on the table, while Mr. Seshagiri Iyer will ask that the correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State relating to the future policy as to Waziristan be placed on the table. Babu Braja Sundar Das and two other members have sent in resolutions identical in nature asking for the Oriya speaking tracts, now existing under four different provincial Governments of Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Bengal and Central Provinces, be united under one Government.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer will also ask for being laid on the table the scheme, if any, for Indianisation of the Army, and the correspondence, if any, that has passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject of the question of railway administration, which is also the subject of resolutions by Mr. P. L. Misra, Mr. B. N. Misra and Haji Wajiuddin. Mr. P. L. Misra will recommend the appointment of officials and non-officials to enquire into details of expenditure on the State Railways with a view to effecting retrenchments and the establishment of technical schools alongside the railway workshops at different centres for the training of mechanical and technical engineers, etc. Mr. B. N. Misra by his resolution wants a third class booking office in Bada Banda of Puri town, while Haji Wajiuddin urges for the convenience of Indian passengers the introduction of an inter-class system of carriages wherever not provided now and other comforts.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. J. R. Pantulu will demand the selection of candidates for public offices on considerations of capacity and character and not on the ground of communal representation. Mr. M. K. Reddi's resolution includes the one which has already been published, namely that provincial contributions to the central exchequer be reduced by two crores the benefit of such reduction being immediately given to the provinces of Madras, United Provinces and the Punjab as contemplated in the Devolution Rule. He will further urge that a policy of strict retalliation and reciprocity of treatment be followed by the Government of India toward all Self-governing Dominions of the British Empire and that the life-term of the Legislative Assembly and of all provincial Legislative Councils be five years instead of three.

RETRENCHMENT.

One other resolution of his reads as follows:—With a view to effect retrenchment and economy in public expenditure this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that steps may be taken to fix the salary of all appointments on Rs. 500 and above per mensem (Rs. 500 being the minimum) at two-thirds of their present rate for all future incumbents and that in the case of Europeans recruited for service in India an overseas allowance, which shall not exceed one-third, be granted.

I. C. S GRIEVANCES.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

With reference to the fact that only one-fourth of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service, who are now sitting at Burlington Gardens, are Britons—while three-fourths are Indians—for ten vacancies, it is pointed out that for the purposes of examinations the high age limit of universities in this country will only revert to normal pre-War conditions next year. Recruitment by nomination of men who served the country during the War under the temporary act of 1915 is still possible till August 1st, 1924, but the probation of such nominees must then be completed, since the act does not allow final appointment after expiry. Moreover, the total for the whole period must not exceed thrice the number admitted by open competition, which last year was sixteen; while this year it is ten. It is expected that the return to normal university conditions next year will permit advertising for a much larger number of vacancies than during or since the War.

As regards the suggestion that a committee will consider the financial and other grievances of Services, it is known that a small departmental committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Lord Macdonnel, whose proposals are now under the serious consideration of Lord Peel and the Government of India.

There is every intention to give effect in letter and spirit to the safeguards for the Services provided by the 1919 Act and recommended by the Joint Select Committee which sat on it.

NO MORE REFORMS--A HALT CALLED?

(Continued from previous page.)

which is in Calcutta, or Bombay, or wherever they happen to be. That is what made our strength in the last war in the Dominions and in the Colonies; therefore I approach this question from the point of view of one, who believes in getting Indians to assist us in discharging the very great trust and obligation which we have inherited, and which I hope we shall transmit to our descendants in generations to come. From that point of view I should like to say this; the success of our efforts in securing the attachment of Indians to the Service, the recruitment of Indians to the Service, the embodiment of Indians in the Service, will depend not upon the quality of the speeches delivered in the legislature by Indians (although I do not despise that contribution in the least, because that is what Parliament means—it means a place for speaking—) but rather by their efficiency in the discharge of their ordinary humdrum tasks as members of the Civil and other Services.

THE ACT OF GOVERNMENT.

I think it is important that Indians themselves should get that well into their minds. They see speeches reported in papers, and they see a great deal of importance is attached to those speeches, and they say: 'this is the art of Government.' Well, it is part of the art of democratic Government, and people who try to govern without it have generally failed. In war, as I ventured to say sometime ago, the countries which were most efficient on that side were also most efficient in the conduct of the war. It is a great part of the art of Government. It is a beginning, but the other is vital, and unless they supplement it by showing that they are able to do their work as civil servants, then the experiment of inviting them to co-operate with us will be a failure.

"What I want specially to say is this, that whatever their success—whether as parliamentarians or as administrators. I can see no period when they can dispense with the guidance and assistance of the small nucleus of British Civil Servants, of British officials in India. This in a population of 315,000,000 only number 1,200. They are the steel frame of the whole structure. I do not care what you build into it, if you take that steel frame out, the fabric will collapse. It is therefore essential that they should be there; but not for their own sakes.

I.C.S.—A NECESSITY.

"What does it matter finding 1,200 positions from a population of 36,000,000? Finding jobs for 1,200 is really too trival. I see comments, and unworthy comments about our finding avenues and jobs for our young men. There is not one of this 1,200 that could not easily find a much better job in this country—a much more paying one. The difficulty is to get men to go there. It is not a difficulty of finding places to put them into. Therefore I am not talking from that point of view. I am not taking it from that point of view. As I said to my Right Honourable friend the Member for Scottish Universities, (Sir Henry Craik), when I had a conversation with him a few months ago—and I am entirely in agreement with him—it is from the point of view of India I am talking. It is a question not of value to us of finding outlets for intelligent young men, but of value to India of getting men of this kind, who are highly trained and full of spirit—and there must be some spirit in them to go there and undertake this task—these men are placed at India's disposal, and Indians ought to feel a deep sense of gratitude; and I have no doubt the vast majority of them do. It is no secret that they often feel far more confidence in these men than they do in men of their own flesh and blood.

DIFFICULTY OF RECRUITMENT.

Therefore it is essential that we should keep this service. There is no doubt at all that, because of the sense of disturbance and disquietude which recent events have created in India, a difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits for the Indian Civil Service. I do not think there is much in the difficulty as regards medical men, or at least it is a different kind of difficulty. The difficulty in regard to the medical men—a difficulty which is experienced even here—and you certainly cannot get them in the Colonies—is due to the war. When the war came young men were drafted into the army just at the time when they should have been undergoing training, and the result is that there is a great gap, which it will take some years to fill up. I am partly responsible in another way, because the Insurance Act has increased the demand for doctors and what was supposed on the part of the medical profession to have been a great conspiracy, and was denounced as such, has turned out to be a real blessing and encouragement to students to persevere in their studies. At any rate there is a shortage here, there is a shortage in the Colonies, and naturally there is a shortage in India as well. But when you come to the British Civil Service and the Police in India, the difficulty there is in a different category. That is undoubtedly due to the fear there is going to be a change to their detriment and a change which will prejudicially affect their status. There are sentences like that quoted by my Hon. friend the Member for Twickenham (Sir William Johnson-Hicks), and I say at once I am rather sorry that statement was made: it is a sentence which, taken away from its context and read by parents, would have the effect of discouraging them from sending their children to the Indian Civil Service—I think it is discouraging that this sentence should be uttered at a moment when a great difficulty is being experienced in getting recruits.

QUESTION OF PAY AND PENSION.

I hope when it is thoroughly realised that there is no idea of winding up the British Civil Service and that we consider it not merely as an integral part of the system, but as essential to the very life of the system, and that in that spirit we will consider everything that affects conditions in the Service, I hope it will be an encouragement to young men once more to turn their attention to this very great career which not merely redound to their own glory, but undoubtedly to the glory of their fatherland and make its name great throughout the nations; because that is the record of the Indian Civil Service. All these questions we are considering very carefully as also the questions which have been put by my two honourable friends—the question of pay. No doubt they have been hit hard by the sudden increase in the cost of living attributable to the war. There has been a reduction and that reduction is still a progressive one. There is also the question of passages to Europe, which as a whole have been during the last few years inflated. I think in the course of a year, or two or three, there must be a reduction upon these very high charges on a people, who have only got their pay to draw upon to keep themselves and their families. It will come about. But I will promise to go into that matter and, as a matter of fact, my noble friends the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary are both considering that matter very carefully. It is right they should do so, because it is essential that young men should not be discouraged from entering the Service. There is no doubt at all that the setting up of the legislature has forced us to consider a good many other questions in reference to Indian Governments. I marvel when I consider the kind of work which is done not merely by the Indian Civil Servants but by Indian Councillors.

They are practically the Cabinet Ministers of India with enormous responsibilities of every kind. They have no Under-Secretaries and their numbers are very few. The number of British members is only four and they have no private Secretaries."

Mr. John Marriott: "Is there no Cabinet Secretariat?"

DIFFICULTIES OF INDIAN MINISTERS.

Premier: "That is exactly the sort of Government my Hon'ble friend would like. That shows how little he knows about India. If he had the advantage of having a discussion with one of the members of the Council, he would realise what a need there was of a Cabinet Secretariat. It is absolutely impossible for them to discharge the duties they have now got in addition to the task which they had before—the duties of ministers conducting their business in a parliament. They have to answer questions and to take part in the discussions. The Indian representatives are showing considerable activity, following the example of members in other parts of the Empire, and giving as much trouble as they can, which is quite right. That precedent is being followed in India with the result that it is quite impossible for the very few ministers that are there who are practically Cabinet Ministers, to discharge their functions without some assistance. Now that is one of the questions which we have to consider. The difficulties in India are increasing. They are bound to increase with the spread of education, with the greater knowledge in India of what is going on outside, with the influence which comes from great movements from every other part of the world surging on the frontiers of India, and sending a thrill of disquietude throughout the whole of the country. That has come, and to a certain extent it will continue to come.

We must not be discouraged by it and say that it means disaffection in India, that it means an insurrection in India, that it means that India is getting tired of British rule. The world is tired of every rule. If Hon. Members will read the newspapers they will find that this is the only Coalition that has lasted six years."

Commander Kenworthy: "What about Lenin?"

CIVIL SERVICE—TO BE KEPT UP AT COSTS.

Premier: "No. He has not lasted as long, and I am not sure that he has lasted; but my hon. and gallant friend knows more about him than I do. You have got it in Italy and France and everywhere else, and that simply means the sort of unrest there is throughout the world. But you must not get discouraged. It does mean, however, undoubtedly, a considerable accession of responsibility and of work to those who are discharging the functions of Government in every land, and in the main we must, as far as India is concerned, depend not upon what happens in this Parliament, where we can get discussions only once, twice or three times a year upon India. We cannot keep a continuous eye upon what happens in India and that is right. You cannot do it. It depends upon the kind of Government that you have there. It is essential that that should be strengthened. But whatever you do in the way of strengthening it, there is one institution we will not interfere with, there is one institution we will not cripple, there is one institution we will not deprive of its functions or of its privileges, and that is that institution which built up the British Raj—the British Civil Service in India. We have undertaken responsibility for India, we have undertaken to guide India; we have undertaken to establish and maintain law and good government throughout its vast dominions, we have undertaken to defend its frontiers and to protect its peoples against internal foes and external foes. The British Empire means at all costs to continue to discharge that sacred trust and to fulfil that high destiny."

VIEWS OF "SUNDAY TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Commenting upon Mr. Lloyd George's speech on India, the "Sunday Times" says that if we are to continue to govern India the agents of our Government must be contented and feel that they are being fairly treated. At present they feel a sense of embittered frustration and so long as that feeling obtains, the Service will fail to attract the best men, and this at a time of peculiar difficulty, when none but the best will be needed. The paper hopes therefore that Mr. Lloyd George will follow his pledge of permanence of British Raj by bettering the lot of those whose daily task is to make the pledge good.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 5.

Commenting on the Premier's speech in the House of Commons on I. C. S. grievances, the "Madras Mail" says that Mr. Lloyd George gives voice to sentiments which have been expressed a hundred times before and it does not help a bit. It does not even promise any assurance to the disgruntled I. C. S. that their grievances will be inquired into.

The "Hindu" asks: "Has not Mr. Lloyd George now reduced the Magna Carta of India of 1919, as some are delighted to call the Montagu Act, to a mere experiment? Mr. Lloyd George has evidently no difficulty in understanding the grievances as mainly a hark back to pre-reform days. That explains his explanatory dissertation on reforms."

A "New India" says that from the point of view of India, the Premier's speech was thoroughly unsatisfactory and provoking, which will be received with unfeigned disappointment by all classes of persons in this country.

Commenting on the I.C.S. debate in the House of Commons, the "Daily Express" observes that it was a very unsatisfactory performance, it did not in any way advance the position of men on whose behalf it was presumably launched and it is sure to stir up party passions and intensify racial feeling in India at a time when India needs nothing more than subsidence of these two curses. The paper characterises the Premier's remarks about reforms as unfortunate and irrelevant.

The "Swarajya" says in the present debate the Premier did not miss an opportunity of harping on his familiar theme of unfitness of oriental countries for representative institutions which, according to him, are suited only to the peculiar genius of the west.

The "Justice" says "We have no doubt that the proceedings of this debate will be read with great disappointment by our people, whose suspicion regarding the ascendancy of reactionaryism against India in England at present will be all the more confirmed by them.

The "Swadesmitram" says as regards the Premier's declaration that reforms are only experiment, there is no indication in the August Declaration or Reform Act that they are so. They have always been described as a first instalment. The paper invites the attention of moderates to the implication in the declaration.

"PIONEER" ON CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Commenting on the Premier's speech in the House of Commons Civil Service the "Pioneer" declares it is not merely salaries and pensions that are involved but good-faith and just dealing and maintenance of a stable regime. Parliament gave assent to reforms in the belief that the service would be accorded treatment which was its due. It is evident that the anxiety of so many Indian politicians to speed the departure of British officials is resented by responsible public men of all shades of opinion in England. It lies with Indians themselve to decide whether the labours of the anothers of the Reforms have been vain and worse than vain.

PREMIER ON GREEK MOVE.

(Continued from previous page.)

the war, which we did not allow the Greeks to wage with their full strength. But we could not allow such a state of affairs to continue indefinitely, said Mr. Lloyd George. Whatever happened, we should see the Christian population of Asia Minor adequately protected against the horrible incidents, which had disgraced the annals of that land.

CONDITION OF NEAR EAST PEACE.

SOLUTION OF ADRIANOPLE DIFFICULTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 3.

Fethi Bey, the Kemalist Minister of the interior has arrived in London to discuss the Near East peace proposals. He called at the Foreign Office yesterday. In press interviews he explained the well-known Kemalist demands and said that if the Adrianople difficulty could be removed they would very soon be able to re-establish peace. He was prepared to discuss all the questions affecting British interests in the Near East both from political and economic standpoints and he hoped the new policy of rapprochement and good understanding between Turkey and Britain might be brought about.

GRAECO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

TO BE DEFINED BY ALLIED OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

A message from Athens with regard to the reported incursions of a Greek patrol across the Turkish Thracian frontier, as was cabled on 2nd August, declares that twelve Greek soldiers, some of them unarmed, who were searching for firewood, crossed frontier by mistake, and fell into an ambush. They were fired on and compelled to withdraw, three being killed. A Greek patrol which occupied a farm was withdrawn.

General Mombelli, the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Constantinople, accompanied by British and French officers, has gone to Chatalja to confer with the Greek Commander-in-Chief in order to define the frontier, arrange a neutral zone on either side, and prevent crossing of patrols and aircraft.

THE COMMONS ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

The House of Commons has adjourned till 14th November.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

TOUR DESCRIBED.

A Bombay gentleman who is accompanying the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee in its tour, has sent the following interesting account of the Committee's journey from Bombay to Erode:—

You know we left Bombay on the night of the 19th July. We arrived at Poona on the 20th morning. Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Gangadharrao Despande, Mr. V. N. Mandlik, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and others met us at the station, and we all went to Chotani House on the Bund Garden Road. Some after the Municipality presented an address (printed on Khaddar) to the leaders. It was all rainy in Poona during our 2 days stay. The Enquiry of the Civil Disobedience Committee was held at the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha's Hall.

We left Poona on the night of the 21st by Madras Mail and arrived at Bijapur in the afternoon of the 22nd. We were met at the station by Messrs. S. V. Kowjalgi, Hardiker, Dambal and others. Mr. Gangadharrao Despande had preceded us from Poona and he also came to the station along with the rest. We were all accommodated at the house of Mr. Kowjalgi, which is a very large storied building. Pandit Motilal Nehru could not come to Bijapur as he had to go back to Bombay, but he joined the Committee at Madras. We stayed 2 days at Bijapur. Only one Kanara witness had come there, Mr. Devanna Koppikar, and none from South Kanara. . . The Bijapur Municipality also presented an address to the leaders. There were public meetings both in Poona and Bijapur.

We left Bijapur on the night of 23rd and arrived at Godag at 8-30 a.m. next morning. A public meeting had been arranged there too, and I was able to attend it. Mr. Deshpande and Dr. Hardikar accompanied us as far as Godag. We took our bath and meals at Gadag and started for Madras via Guntakal at 11 a.m. At Bannikoppa (Nizam's Dominions), which is 2 or 3 stations after Gadag I was surprised to meet Kirtankesari Jayaramchari, who accompanied us as far as Bellary. The platform at Bellary was terribly overcrowded. Dr. Ansari and Mr. Zahur Ahmed addressed the crowd on the platform.

AT MADRAS.

We arrived at Madras at 7-)0 a.m. on the 25th. A large number of leading people were present on the platform including Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. Of the Moderates present was Rao Saheb Dr. U. Rama Rao, M.L.C. We were all taken to Tawker's Gardens at Royapettah. There were numberless social functions in the spare hours during our 4 days' stay at Madras. I had time to attend three of them—the dinner given by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Editor of the "Swadeshimitrar", the Evening Party given at Tilak Bhuvan, Mylapore, by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, and the dinner given by one Mahomedan Merchant named Nathar Seth. At the last function, separate arrangements had been made for the Hindus, and cooks from the Komala Vilas Hotel had been secured to serve us, and the dishes were prepared at Komilla Vilas itself.

The most interesting of these functions was the dinner given by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Brahmins, Non-Brahmins and Moslems all sat down in a line and took their dinner. In one of the rows the sight was very exhilarating. Mr. H. M. Hayat (late Secretary to Maulana Mahomed Ali), Mr. Sherwani (of Aligarh), Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer (ex-President of Madras District Congress Committee), Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Mr. Zahur Ahmed sat in one row in the order I have named. Among others who joined in the dinner were Messrs. S. Satyamurthi, V. Chakkarai, T. Prakasam, Adinarayana Chetty, V. V. S. Sastri, etc.

At the evening party given at the Tilak Bhuvan by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar there were a number of Moderates also present, viz., Lodd Govinddas, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindraghava Iyer, M.L.C., G. A. Natesan Mr. Samasundaram Pillai (a member of the Justice Party), etc.

Hakim Ajmal Khan left for Calcutta on the evening of the 26th. Some of us gave him a send-off at the station. The party consisted of Pandit Nehru, V. J. Patel, Rajagopalachari, T. V. Venkatrama Iyer, T. Prakasam, etc.

AT ERODE.

We left Madras last night and arrived here at 4. a.m. this morning. Only 4 members of the Committee have come here, viz., Dr. Ansari, Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar. We stay here 2 days to take evidence from witnesses in Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore Districts and from witnesses in Karala Province. The Committee cannot go to Calicut, as there is an ordinance in force there from 21st March last prohibiting meetings of more than 5 persons in Scheduled area. Erode is full of Khaddar. Even barbers and domestic servants have taken to Khaddar. It is said some of these barbers refuse to shave wearers of foreign or Indian Mill cloth and they agree to shave only Khaddar-wearers! You will be interested to hear that the barber who shaved me this morning is one such, he wears nothing but Khaddar, and I was glad to learn that he was one of the recent civil resisters and has put in 2½ months in gaol! Pandit Nehru, Dr. Ansari and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari have gone to a neihbouring town—Uttukuli—to inspect some hand-looms.

As all of us have been travelling 2nd class since leaving Bombay, the rigours of the journeys have been materially reduced. You will be interested to learn that close to the compartment (2nd class) in which Pandit Motilal Nehru was travelling last night for Erode, was a first class compartment reserved by no less a personage than Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, M.L.C., Advocate-General of Madras, once an ardent nationalist. The contrast between him and Panditji was striking. Many High Court Vakils in Madras have taken to Khaddar unlike Bombay.

A VIOLENT CROWD.

At Bellary station a curious incident happened which I feel tempted to mention. Along with Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, a few members of the Khilafat Deputation including Messrs. Hayat, Sherwani and Zahur Ahmed, and also myself were taken by the Bellary Congressmen to the Railway Refreshment Room. The crowd on the platform was, as I have said, terrible. It was a very violent crowd—not a rag of Khaddar among them—in fact it was the most violent crowd I have ever seen on a station platform. There was violent pushing, elbowing, jostling etc. Two of us were in danger of being knocked down in the multitude—Mr. Zahur Ahmed and myself. However, we safely reached the Refreshment Room and sat down at the table to take refreshments. Curiously enough the local Khilafatists garlanded all of us including even me! I felt, as you may easily imagine, considerably nonplussed and was about to take away the garlands (there were many of them) from my neck, when a happy thought struck me. That was that the retention of these garlands would guarantee me against the violence of the crowd on my way back to my compartment in the trial! And I was quite right in my impression, for the crowd respectfully made room for every one of us who had garlands on ! ! ! But for those garlands I might possibly have been crushed! The behaviour of the crowd there is a disgrace to Bellary, that is, to our Karnatak Province. There was no organisation, no volunteers, no order. It was a dangerous crowd, the most dangerous I have ever seen, and some of them were probably prepared to knock down and leave people half-dead, for the mere pleasure of seeing the Civil Disobedience Committee members from a close distance!

We leave Erode to-morrow night back for Madras arriving there in the morning of the 31st, and we leave Madras for Guntur the same night.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Acting President and members of the Congress Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee and President and Members of the Khilafat Inquiry Committee arrived this morning by the Puri Express and were enthusiastically received at Howrah station by the President and members of the Provincial Congress and Khilafat Committees and several Indian ladies, besides Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta who is a European lady. A large crowd was also present at the station. The presidents and members of committees were taken in procession escorted mainly by Khilafat volunteers. At the station and on their route they were profusely garlanded by Indian ladies and cheered. The committee will examine witnesses to-day and to-morrow and will then proceed to Assam. They are expected back in Calcutta on the 12th instant when Hakim Ajmal Khan will probably join the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee. Pandit Motilal Nehru is staying at the house of Mr. C. R. Das.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

The Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee commenced sitting to-day at 2-30 p.m. under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru and examined witnesses who are office-bearers of the Congress Committees, including Mr. Hardayal Nag, President of the Bengal Congress Committee. The procedure followed in examining witnesses was that groups of witnesses of practically identical views were taken in batches and their spokesmen were cross-examined. The committee will also examine witnesses to-morrow and in the evening will leave by Darjeeling mail for Gauhati where all witnesses of Assam will be examined. If necessary, the committee will resume examining the witnesses in Calcutta after their return from Assam. On their return to Calcutta, the Committee will stay here for a couple of days, then it will proceed to Patna to examine Behar witnesses. From Patna they will proceed to Allahabad and Delhi and may visit Gaya on their way. According to Mr. Hayat they will take about a fortnight to complete their report. Hakim Ajmal Khan, President of the Committee is now at Kasauli where he has gone owing to illness in his family.

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee sat today from six to eight in the evening and examined witnesses and will resume their sitting to-morrow for the purpose. They will leave for Sylhet on Monday morning by Chittagong Mail. After examining witnesses there on the 8th and 9th instant the Committee will proceed to Comilla where all East Bengal witnesses will be examined on the 10th and the following day. The Committee will return to Calcutta on the evening of the 12th and will probably examine on the 15th such witnesses as are office-bearers of Khilafat Committees.

Mr. Ismail, ex-President of United Provinces Khilafat Committee, will join the Khilafat Enquiry Committee on Monday before they leave for Assam.

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MADRAS AND ORISSA WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee after finishing Madras proceeded to Erode where it recorded the evidence of Kerala witnesses. Mr. H. M. Hayat went to attend the Peralam Conference on Behalf of the Khilafat Enquiry Committee as other members were very busy. The Committee returned to Madras on the 31st ultimo and started the same evening for Guntur, after attending various functions. Andhradesa witnesses were examined at Guntur on 1st and 2nd August where an informal meeting of provincial workers was also held under Mr. Moazzam Ali's presidentship in which the question of reorganising Khilafat work was fully discussed. The Committee left Guntur for Cuttack where it arrived on the 4th instant and examined Utkal witnesses from Cuttack and Balasore Districts. Id prayers were offered yesterday in Cuttack Juma Mosque under Maulana Abdul Majid's leadership. The Committee left last night for Calcutta and arrived here this morning. It will visit Bankipur on the 15th and 16th instant.

MUNICIPAL TAXES IN SURAT AND NADIAD.

CONGRESS WORKER'S PROPAGANDA AGAINST PAYMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, August 5.

Congress workers in Surat are exhorting the people not to pay Municipal taxes as their Municipality has been superseded for adopting Non-co-operation in education.

A similar movement is set afoot in Nadiad also, where, although the Municipality is not superseded, the Collector is managing the Municipal schools and the Municipality is refusing to pay money to the Collector.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF MOULVI FAZLULHUQ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

At the Police Court to-day before an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Moulvi Fazlul Huq made an application against Babu Panchcowrie Bannerjee, Editor of the "Nayak" and contributor to the "Swaraj", another vernacular paper on charge of alleged defamation. The applicant is a High Court Vakil, Member, Legislative Council, and Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation. He alleged that in connection with the speech he delivered in the Council over introduction, defendant had grossly abused him by calling his grandfather, a peasant which was false, his grandfather being a muktear and landholder. The Magistrate asked the applicant to produce witnesses on the 7th instant.

DEFAMATION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EDITOR WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

Prosecutions for defamation against the Editor of the "Sindhi", Mr. Sukkur and another person for certain correspondence published in the paper has been withdrawn on the accused offering apology.

P. W. D. REORGANISATION IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

The Hon. Mr. Keane who arrived here in connection with the work of the P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee returns to Nainital to-day. It is understood the only question on which there has not been a complete unanimity among the members was that relating to the appointment of a Civilian as Secretary in the Public Works Department. The Committee is stated to have made far-reaching recommendations and in order to encourage private enterprise has suggested that all minor works of the Department should be entrusted to private agencies.

EDITOR OF "SHAKTI" SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

The Editor of the "Shakti," a Non-Co-operation weekly has been sentenced to to one month's simple imprisonment on the charge of defamation of a Magistrate.

DEATH OF HIRACHAND FOOLCHAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VALA, Aug. 4.

The sorrowful demise of Hirachand Foolchand took place to-day. He was a decendent of a well known Mehta family in Vala. He had opened a lage fund for the poor and himself wandered in the neighbouring villages for supplying food to the poor. He sacrificed much of his time in maintaining animals by opening a Panjrapole lottery of one lakh of rupees. He was sociable and kind. He suffered from urinary disease since long and died of the same disease. He left one widow and one daughter behind him together with a large family bewailing over him. Shops are closed in his honour. Vala has lost a true adviser by his death.

ARRAH CONGRATULATES M. MAZHARUL HAQ

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ARRAH, Aug. 5.

The Mahomedans of Arrah assembled in the Jumma Mosque and *Idgah* passed before the Id prayer the following resolutions (1) This congregation of the Mahomedans of Arrah reiterates its strong confidence in Moulana Mazharul Haq and while appreciating his services to religion and the country congratulates him on his incarceration for the cause of Islam. (2) This congregation of the Mahomedans of Arrah strongly emphasizes the right of Muslim to call *Azan* which becomes obligatory if opposed.

AFGHAN MINISTER GIVES BANQUET IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Afghan Minister gave a banquet last night to commemorate Eidelazha. There was an important gathering which included the Japanese and Belgian Ambassadores, the Persian Minister, the Grand Imam and a number of Engish Muslims.

Lord Hedley praised the toleration and the educational work of the Amir of Afghanistan. The Afghan Minister, in the course of a striking speech in Persian, dwelt upon the desire for good relations between the East and the West.

AN INTERVEW WITH MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA.

THE TURKISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND ITS AIMS

Ahmed Emin, editor of Vakit, a leading daily paper of Constantinople, recently went to Angora, the capital of the Turkish Nationalists, to make a survey of the political situation and to find out what is the character and strength of the Nationalist movement. The most interesting interview he has had so far is that with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the soul of the Nationalist movement. Ahmed Emin Bey, who is a graduate of Columbia University, relates his impressions of his interview as follows:

"In the company of Adnan Bey, who was to introduce me to Mustapha, we took a carriage and went to the small kiusk, where Pasha is living. This house, which is given to him by the inhabitants of Angora for his residence, is outside of the city on a beautiful green hill, overlooking the city.

"We entered the study room of Pasha and had more than fifteen minutes to look around and study the privacy of the Nationalist leader's life. The furniture was simple. It consisted of some old arm chairs, a table covered with a tablecloth decorated with crescents and stars, and a small library.

"Pasha came in. He was in civil dress and smiling. He shook our hands very kindly and sat down by the window. I submitted him my questions and requested him to aid me in satisfying the curiosity of the world about his life.

"I was born in Salonica in 1880," he said. "My father, who was employed in the Custom House of the city, was a Turk of old style. On his death I was registered at the high school in Salonica. One day I quarrelled with a child in the class while the instructor was teaching. We made so much noise that the teacher took me and beat me so severely that I left school and went home. My grandmother, who was against my going to school, took advantage of this incident and did not permit me to go to school any more.

THE NATIONALISTIC IDEA.

"I was about ten years old. The hero-worshipping period of childhood was in full fledge. My favourite heroes were the Turkish officers who daily passed through the streets where I played all day. I admired them, I wished to be one of them. When I learned that the son of our neighbour was going to the Turkish military school my decision was taken. I would go to the military school. But my mother flatly refused to listen to my proposal.

"Without asking the consent of my family, I took the entrance examinations of the military school of Salonica, and passed them successfully. That was an accomplished fact, against which nobody could protest. So I entered the military high school, despite the opposition of mother.

"The name of my teacher in mathematics was just the same as mine. This caused much confusion. One day he told me that one of us had to change his name and proposed that I add a second name to my first one, so that they might call me Mustapha Kemal instead of Mustapha. This is the origin of my present name.

"After completing high school I went to the military college of Monastir and then entered the military university of Constantinople.

"In the higher classes of the university we began to take an interest in politics. Although discipline was rigid we easily used to get some books with a nationalistic spirit such as Namic Kemal Bey's and his school. The reading of these books was forbidden by special order of the Government.

"This secret reading of these books of a revolutionary spirit taught us all that there was something wrong in our Government. Day by day our discontent grew and took a more or less conscious form. The severe absolutism which reigned everywhere, in politics, in family, in society, even in school revealed to us that the system was against the interests of the people and the future prosperity of country.

SECRET SOCIETY STARTED.

"The realization of this fact led us to enlighten our fellow students. We organized a small secret society and established a secret school paper. I was the chairman of the society and the main writer of the paper.

"Some time later our organization was discovered by the secret agents of Abdul-Hamid, and a report was given to the Government. The director of the school was warned against the repetition of such acts by the students, but we managed to continue our work of propaganda all through our university life.

"When we left the school, we kept the organization and rented a room in a lonely part of the city. One day we met a man who claimed to be in need and asked our help. He said that he was an old army officer, and now had neither food to eat nor a place to sleep. We helped him and allowed him to sleep in the small room that we had rented for our secret society. Two days later all the members of the society were arrested and imprisoned. I was also put in jail. This man was the secret agent of the Palace. At the end of four months we were released.

"But this freedom was temporary. Two weeks later I was exiled as an army Captain to Syria. There I met a business man, whose fate was much like mine. He was a student in the school of medicine in Constantinople. and was exiled to Syria for his political activities in the school against the Government. We became intimate friends and organized a secret society of liberty, the aim of which was to make a great propaganda in order to show the people the necessity of a democratic government.

"In a short time our organization spread all over Syria. In Beirut, Jaffa, Jerusalem and in other important cities we had similar organizations.

SPREADING PROPAGANDA.

"I had a sincere conviction that the people of Macedonia were more ready to adopt the idea of democracy than the Syrians. I wished, therefore, to go to Salonica. But I was not allowed to leave Syria. At that time the Governor of Salonica was Shukry Pasha, whom I knew to be a very liberal-minded man and honest. I wrote him a letter, explaining my ideas, expressing my intentions, and asking him if he could help me.

"He did not send me a direct answer, because it was too dangerous, but he let me know indirectly that in the main he approved my ideas, and that he would extend his help as far as he could. Encouraged by this promise, I immediately left Syria for Salonica.

"In order to cover all traces, I went through Egypt and Greece. I arrived incognito at Salonica. Shukry Pasha avoided seeing me. He did not prevent me from working freely, but he did not encourage me either. I was somewhat disappointed. Four months passed without accomplishing anything. At last I met some of my old friends, to whom I divulged my plans and made a proposal to them to begin a new organization against the present Government. They were courageous, idealistic young men and accepted my proposition with enthusiasm.

[Shukry Pasha is known as the defender of Adrianople against Bulgars during the Balkan War. He died in 1914.]

"Meanwhile I was informed that the Constantinople Government was looking for me, and I was advised to return as soon as possible. I left the matter of organization to my friends, and I returned to Syria. I lived there about three years. During this period everything was forgotten. I ventured to ask an official permission to return home, and, strange to say, I got it easily.

"When I returned to Salonica, I found that the Society of Liberty was called the Society of Union and Progress. Dr. Nazim Bey had come to Salonica and persuaded my friends to name the society that we had sponsored after the society that they had organized in Paris. We continued to work under this new name. And in 1908 we succeeded in overthrowing Abdul-Hamid and in establishing a constitutional government.

THE ARMY CORRUPTED.

"The main factor of the revolution was the army. The army officers were the leaders of the revolution. As a consequence of this the army became corrupted with political activities. My proposition of preventing the army officers from participation in political activities was not received with sympathy.

"After the revolution the Turkish army was reorganized. In this reorganization I worked first in Salonica, in the company of Izzet Pasha, now the Foreign Minister of the Constantinople Government, then in Albania, and later in Constantinople. When I reached Constantinople, Italy declared war upon Turkey. In order to participate in the war, I went disguised in Tripoli where I took the command of the rebellious army on the Bengazi front. While we were busy there, fighting against the invading Italian troops, the Balkan War broke out.

"I was needed more on the Balkan front than in Tripoli. When my home was attacked it was ridiculous to fight in Tripoli for an imperialistic idea. I left, therefore, Tripoli and returned to Constantinople. When I landed, the Bulgarian army was at Gallipoli. I was immediately appointed to the staff of the defending army and sent to the front. Our army took the offensive and advanced, pushing the enemy to its main lines, and recapturing different localities, especially Demetoca.

"After the Balkan War I returned to Constantinople. Some weeks later I was appointed military attache to the Turkish Embassy in Sofia. I stayed there just one year, at the end of which the great European war broke out.

WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

"Personally I was against the entering of Turkey into the war on the side of Germany. In the very beginning I had a firm conviction that Germany would be defeated. But, once war was declared, my duty was to join the army. In accordance with my request I was appointed to the command of one of the Turkish army corps in Dardanelles. After defeating the Allied troops and obliging them to evacuate the peninsula I worked as a commander on different fronts.

"When the armistice was signed between the Allies and Turkey I was in Aleppo. When at last I returned to Constantinople I found everybody sad and desperate. The sudden misfortune that fell upon Turkey had disappointed all classes of the people. The leaders were scared. A general moral unrest prevailed among the people. I thought that an organization that could cope with the situation must have the support of the nation itself.

"Without awakening the people of Anatolia to the danger of the partition of Turkey, and without securing its effective help, nothing was possible. It was therefore necessary to go among the people and work with them. The place of this work was in Anatolia, not in Constantinople. As a fortunate coincidence, just at this time, I was appointed Inspector of the army and sent to Samsun. I left Constantinople for Anatolia the same day of the landing of the Greek army in Smyrna.

BAD DAYS FOR TURKEY.

"My plan was this: There were many organizations established after the armistice for the national defence throughout the country, and the first thing to do was to connect these various societies and to form one big organization; then to use the army as the tool of this organization for the support and defence of the national independence. My position as Inspector of the army was very favourable for that purpose.

"I worked accordingly and, immediately, after reaching my post, I began to awaken the national conscience to the danger. My activities created some suspicion in Constantinople and I was recalled. I refused to obey their order and I resigned. Then, as a simple citizen, I sent invitations throughout the country for the election of some representatives for the purpose of meeting and discussing the measure to be taken against the partition of our homeland.

All these representatives, coming from different parts of the country, met in Erzerum in the autumn of 1919. Two months later we convoked a new Congress in Sivas. In these two historical meetings we prepared the programme to be followed in the future for the defence of our land.

"Meanwhile the attitude of the Allies in regard to Turkey became more and more hostile. They occupied Constantinople, closed the chamber of deputies, arrested and exiled many of the leaders to Malta. These facts, though deplorable, largely contributed to the success of our cause. All the intellectual refugees who fled from the British oppression adhered to our group and strengthened our force. The movement that we sponsored in Erzerum spread rapidly, and gathered around it all the Nationalist leaders and all the people, including even the humblest peasants. As the result of this, the Nationalist Assembly was established with representatives from every part of Turkey.

"Now this assembly is the real governing power in Anatolia. It has its own constitution, its own organization, its own army, and its own diplomatic representatives in twelve different countries, including Italy and France. We can prove by the testimony of the foreigners who visited Angora recently that we have to-day one of the most democratic governments on the earth. There is no dictator here, nor a King, nor even a President. All power is invested in the hands of the Nationalist Assembly, which is composed of freely elected representatives of the people.

"The provinces are administered by the local committees and their representatives. We have abolished the strict centralization of the old regime. We have turned over to the people the administration of local affairs, and have made them the real rulers of the country. Despite the facts that we are still in a state of war, and that our government is very young, the activities of the Nationalist Assembly are the real proofs of our democratic spirit.

"We have many projects to be put into practice for the reconstruction of our country. We want to extend the privilege of real democracy to every corner of Turkey. In order to accomplish this aim we have a big project for the reconstruction of our educational system; then we have plans for the economic reconstruction of the country. In brief, we intend to build a new and modern Turkey.

AIMS OF THE NATIONALISTS.

The realization of our aims depends primarily upon our obtaining peace, a, long, durable, and honourable peace. I mean a peace which will comply with the National Pact set forth by the Nationalist Assembly. The National Pact represent our minimum demands for a peace. These are summarily as follows:

"I. We abandon claims to territories inhabited by Arab majorities, but consider the rest of Turkey as a political, racial, and religious unit.

"II. We leave the status of Western Thrace to be decided by its own inhabitants, but we do not accept any compromise for Eastern Thrace.

"III. We accept and support the rights of minorities in accordance with the principles decided upon by the powers in regard to the minorities in the case of newly created states.

"IV. We demand unconditional restoration of Constantinople and the straits, but give due respect to the rights of the interested powers in the freedom of the straits for commerce and communication.

"V. We insist upon the recognition of the political, economic and judicial independence of Turkey.

You see that our aims are not imperialistic. We do not claim sovereignty over the territories where the Turks are not in majority. We are fighting because we are obliged to do so by our enemies, who want to make us slaves in our own land. We want independence in our own home. This is the noblest right to which all nations are entitled, and which one nation cannot deny to another. If, therefore, our enemies incline to recognize our right of independence to the land where the Turks are in majority, we shall be very glad to lay down our arms and proceed to the application of our programme of reconstruction."—"The New York World."

GHAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA

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THE LATEST PORTRAIT.

(WITH HIS SIGNATURE ON LEFT-HAND CORNER.)

MAJOR BLAKE.

FORCED LANDING IN NEW DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 4.

Major Blake, Captain Macmillan, the pilot, and Captain Millins, the three aviators who reached Delhi from Umballa this afternoon at 1-30 had to force a landing near Safdarjung outside Raisina in New Delhi on the way to Kutub Minar, owing to a serious engine trouble. There was no damage to the machine. The landing was caused on a rude plain and in the rough and rainy weather of the evening. With considerable trouble they safely removed the plane to the roadside from where they expect to fly to New Cantonment Aerodrome early to-morrow morning. After taking petrol in the last mentioned place, the aviators, if weather permits and engine trouble ceases, will leave for Alahabad.

THE RUPEE LOAN.

TOTALS 3¼ CRORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.

The India Office announces that subscriptions to the Indian Government Rupee Loan of 1922 totalled on July 19th 29¾ crores.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A SENTRY SHOT NEAR BULLION ROOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A startling affair has occurred at the Bank of England. Following a sound of explosion, a sentry, grenadier guardsman Harpham, was found near the bullion room shot in the jaw. Harpham who is only 22 was conveyed to hospital and operated on, but he has only slender chance of recovery. He was conscious, but did not explain the circumstances. Harpham was a member of the party of Guardsmen who nightly march from the West End to protect the Bank of England. He was fulfilling his final army duty, as his three years with the colours expired to-day. He drew considerable pay yesterday. He is reported to have worried recently over trifles.

DOCKERS' STRIKE AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The prospect of Dockers' strike has been averted following on the decision of the Conference of National Transport Workers to assent to the terms reached with the employers in regard to the latters' demand for reduction of wages by two shillings daily, thereby bringing the daily minimum down to half a sovereign. Final terms have not yet been published, but it is believed a florin reduction will be spread over several months and that an arrangement has been made for stabilisation of wages for a period.

PRINTING TRADE DISPUTES FADING OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 5.

There are indications that disputes in the Printing trade are fading out. Typographical operators in several provincial centres have agreed to resume work in accordance with the terms of the Industrial Court Award.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister for Labour, stated in the House of Commons that 77 million sterling had been disbursed during the past two years for unemployment benefit.

THE HONGKONG TYPHOON.

SWATOW TOWN WRECKED

5000 LIVES ESTIMATED LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.

The Hongkong Typhoon which overwhelmed Swatow was most violent and was accompanied by terrific rain squalls. It lasted from ten at night until four next morning. The inhabitants took shelter on top floors in order to escape the rising waters. Sampans were blown hundreds of yards in shore and are lying high and dry. The Cape of Good Hope and Sugar Loaf lighthouses have been damaged. The Blue Funnell steamer "Prometheus" ran ashore but has since been refloated undamaged. According to wireless messages received here from steamers at Swatow, the town is wrecked and loss of life is estimated at 5,000. The harbour is littered with the wreckage of native craft, most of the occupants of which were drowned and corpses are floating everywhere. The steamers "Tungshing" and "Shantung" which are ashore are exposed to danger from pirates. Messrs. Jardine and Matheson's staff are safe and also the firm's godown, but the stock is badly damaged.

TYPHOON IN CHINESE WATERS.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

Hongkong.—A typhoon has burst over Swatow and the Indo-China Navigation Company's steamer "Tungshing," steamer "Shangtung" and other steamers, the names of which are unknown, have gone badly ashore. Much damage has been caused and heavy mortality is reported among the Chinese.

HIDDEN WAR MATERIAL IN GERMANY.

SURPRISING DISCOVERY BY CONTROL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied Control Commission has discovered a thousand tons of war material including ammunition, rifles, and 1,300 shells during a visit to the fortress at Neisse in Silesia. The German military authorities tried to prevent the visit, and a German officer stood in front of the door of the magazine and declared that the place was mined. Locksmiths had to be employed to open the door in the other parts of the fortress.

LONDON-MARSEILLES AIR SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 4.

Paris.—The regular London-Marseilles passenger air service opens on 11th August. Machines will leave London on Mondays and Fridays, and Marseilles on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will specially cater for travellers to and from the East. The trip will occupy ten hours, including a change at Paris.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN'S EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

Rome.—Captain Amundsen's ship "Maud" wirelesses that she is in the ice close to Wrangel Island. Capt. Amundsen is going to Point Barrow and intends to attempt to reach the Pole this year if weather permits, otherwise next year.

GERMAN IMPORTS TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.

In the Commons, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame stated that German imports for the year ended 30th June into Britain totalled twenty-one millions sterling and German imports from Britain totalled twenty-five millions.

U. S. COAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 4.

Indianopolis.—The first fighting, which arose from the attempt to mine coal under protection of troops, occurred to-day at Staunton, where men ambushed the National Guardsmen. The Guardsmen returned the fire and the fusillade was later taken up throughout the area and continued for over an hour. The troops used automatic rifles.

FREE-STATERS CAPTURE KILMALLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 5.

London.—After an exceptionally hard fighting the Irish National forces have captured Kilmallock which was the Irregulars' principal base.

Major-General Burnett Stuart has been appointed Director of Military Operations and Intelligence at War Office.

KENYA LETTER.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DINNER SPEECH.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASSA, July 20.

It seems to be an irony of fate that every utterance of the Colonial Office has something in it which is unfavourable to Indians. The E. A. Dinner speech of Mr. Churchill marked the beginning of this new era, and since then the tradition is faithfully kept up by speeches, statements and declarations at certain intervals, in all of which, this or that item against Indians was already settled or was on the point of settlement. The latest of these official utterances is the statement of Mr. Wood, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies made in the House of Commons, whilst introducing the Colonial Office estimate. The debate that ensued was interesting as a whole. But one is sure to feel disappointed at the manner in which some of the outstanding features of the Kenya Indian question were discussed. Mr. Wood stated:—

"Mr. Churchill was always prepared to offer Indians the exclusive use of other lands outside the high-lands, but in any reference to that area, they consider their hands were tied by past history. He was of the opinion that the throwing of the high-lands open to universal colonisation, would be inconsistent with the understanding upon which the settlers had been induced to settle there."

RACIAL SEGREGATION.

The cat is out of the bag at last and here is the Colonial Office declaring practically that the policy of racial segregation is to be followed by His Majesty's Government. The Colonial Office, on the one hand, bangs the doors of the high-lands in the face of Indians and on the other hand holds out an alternative, the acceptance of which will amount to the acceptance of the principles of segregation and it is very difficult to find an Indian who is sane enough, even, to consider this alternative favourably. That they know this, can well be seen from the following sentences culled from the Mombassa "Times's" editorial of the 7th instant:—

"It would appear from the contest of Mr. Wood's statement that a solution on another point has been suggested, whereby specific portions of East Africa are to be set aside for purely Indian settlement, as the high-lands are for Europeans. Although the portion of Kenya suggested for this purpose has not been stated yet such an arrangement would appear to be a fair and equitable one, *but one we fear that will not be acceptable to the Indian residents.*"

AFRICAN INTEREST.

Why so, if the arrangement is a fair and equitable one? But the fact is that it is not so and it makes a lot of difference. Major Ormsby-Gore wanted the administration to be carried in the interests of Africans alone and would not regret the restriction of all non-African immigration. This sentence has a very deep meaning, which is likely to be lost sight of on first reading. The Indian community, however, is indebted to the Mombassa "Times" for making the meaning of the sentence clear. It declares:—

"If however the interests of natives are to have pride of place, then those who rule them and are entrusted to improve their status, must be of a race capable of doing so effectually and wisely, a task which the Indian, with all his virtues, has been found incapable of performing."

Therefore if you want to rule the country in the interests of natives, you should encourage Europeans and stop the immigration of Indians into this Colony. But this pretence of ruling the country in the interests of the natives is absolutely a sham and delusion. This is proved by Mr. Wood who whilst replying to the debate spoke:—

"Mr. Churchill was exploring the possibilities of natives as producers in Kenya *without prejudicing the European needs.*"

After this who will doubt that the administration of the country is carried on in the interests of the natives and not purely in the interests of Europeans! Mr. Churchill was exploring the possibilities of natives as producers without prejudicing European needs, because if he does not act in that spirit and allow natives to cultivate lands, what native will be foolish enough to go on European plantations solely to take the pleasure of "Kibokas" (sticks of rhinoceras skin) and suffer insults at the hands of his European masters. The settlers' position would be pitiable if no native is supplied to administer their wants. Therefore the exploration that Mr. Churchill intends to take upon his shoulders must be without prejudicing European needs. Ruling in the interests of the natives indeed!

DEPOSITS.

One M P. complained in the House that Indians were given preferential treatment in that they had to deposit less than the Europeans. As much capital is made out of this flimsy argument, it is meet that it should be thoroughly understood. The idea of deposit originated out of the two or three occurrences in which unemployed were to be kept in prison and then repatriated by the Government, the expenses being defrayed out of the unemployed's income derived by working in jail. This is further proved by the fact that a person going to Zanzibar is not required to deposit anything because the Indian Association of Zanzibar has given a guarantee that if there be an unemployed Indian he will either be employed or repatriated at the expense of Indian community. It is thus clear that deposit was meant not a means to restrict immigration but a reasonable step to prevent the swelling of the country by undesirables. But supposing there is no such arrangement as is existing in Zanzibar, what amount would be required for repatriation and other expenses of the unemployed? Let us see. The passage from Africa to India would be about Rs. 45, maintenance charges for, say, three months would be about Rs. 100, other incidental expenses would be about, say, Rs. 35. The total would be about Rs. 180, which when converted into florins at the lowest rate of exchange, say, 40 per cent. will be Fls. 128/55 equal to 257/10 shillings, i.e., £12-17-3. Why then ask Indians to deposit Rs. 375 or Fls. 268 or Sh. 536 or £26-16-0. This amount is quite justified in case of European, whose cost of living is expensive and passage expenses from Africa to London are very high. Therefore the argument that Indians are getting preferential treatment is to say the least absurd.

The Mombassa "Times" is tired of this halting and over-cautious policy of Mr. Churchill and proposes to "cut the Gordian-knot and lay down regulations for Indian status, settlement and control of immigration and then stand or fall by it. . . . Let the terms for future relations be definitely stated and then we shall know where we are, which shall enable measures being introduced in dealing with inimical opposition to the new regime." As the new regime is to be settlers', the Indians must be ready to bear the brunt of "Iron-hand." What right has anybody to ask or what reason is there in asking Indians to accept that which is decided against them!

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIONS.

I had the honour to report in your columns some time ago that the Governor's proposal regarding the Indian representations on the Municipal Council without prejudice to general settlement of the question by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was shelved by the Municipality on the ground that as the question was mixed with politics it was better to wait until definite policy is declared. The Nairobi Indian Association protested strongly against this and declared that Municipal representation had nothing to do with politics and that it was merely an excuse put forth by those who do not want to see Indians represented on the Municipal Council. The Nairobi Indian Association boldly decided to appeal to the Colonial Secretary and sent a cable through the Governor with a covering letter in which specific grievances are mentioned and system of wards is demanded. This cable has raised a tempest among the Councillors. They wanted Governor to stop the transmission of the cable. They criticised the Governor because he did not refer the cable to them before its despatch. They categorically denied each and every charge of the Nairobi Indian Association. While they were in such a flutter and were moving heaven and earth to devise means to ward, off the frontal attack of Indians came a letter from the Indian Association informing the City Fathers that Indians were prepared to prove every word of the cable to the Colonial Office on unimpeachable evidence, and therefore they need not worry regarding the reputation. After some time a reply from the Governor informed them that the cable was already despatched. The first act of the drama, named "Indian Municipal representations", has thus ended much to the chagrin of Europeans. It remains to be seen what the next act will be like.

"HABARI."

The Government has taken upon itself the publication of a newspaper, named "Habari" (news), in which questions relating to natives will be discussed. It remains to be seen whether Government has published this paper for the purposes of propaganda or for the well-being of the natives.

U. P. POSTAL CONFERENCE.

MEMBERS URGED TO JOIN POSTAL UNIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

The first U. P. Provincial Postal Conference was held this evening, Mr. A. J. L. Gouch M. B. E., Personal Assistant to the P. M. G., presiding. The attendance of delegates and visitors was fair. Mr. C. C. Chatterjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates traced the origins of Unions in India and how the Government began to recognise both Postal and Telegraph Unions. He denied Mr. N. M. Joshi's statement that their Unions have lost their independence by Government recognition. After dwelling at length on grievances of postal men in all grades, he advocated abolition of direct recruitment to superior services and suggested that the starting salary in gradation etc. of postal clerks throughout India should be the same.

A FLING AT POLITICAL AGITATORS.

The President in the course of his speech spoke of the confidence of superior officers in the Union and said that this Union as others was the result of the world-wide conflict between capital and labour. Regarding increase of pay and grant of housing accommodation to postal employees, he said that for want of funds at the disposal of the Government, efforts in those matters by the Director General were unsuccessful but he asked them to convince the Legislative Assembly, that had the control of purse, to provide the departments with necessary funds for which the creating of a strong public opinion was necessary. He exhorted all to become members of the Union and stated that it could vindicate the character of the subordinate staff and honour of members therein which had been recently questioned by a Justice from the Bench. He believed strikes were engineered by outside political agitators who used them to further their own ends and exhorted every one there to collect funds and promote the welfare of the Union.

The Secretary then read a message from hon. Mr. Khaparde regretting his absence and wishing success to the conference. He then requested the members to finance the Union. Te acknowledged the good support received by the Agra District Union.

This was followed by a series of speeches by delegates who narrated their grievances. One of them wanted to do away with existing preferential treatment accorded to telegraphists. The whole meeting then went into a committee to examine the draft rules of the constitution of the Union.

"AZAD"

A STORY OF BENARES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

He was but a child hardly 14 years of age, dainty and small and full of the joy of life. The playing fields beckoned to him but he heeded them not. He heard the great call. In the temple of our Mother had blown a conch vibrating every particle of air, waking the sleepers from their age-long slumber and calling upon them to rally round the flag. He heard the call and answered it. Aflush with the vision of freedom he came to the temple laughing and joyous at the thought of the service of the Mother. There were many worshippers there to bid him welcome, men of strong fibre, of grey hairs and flowing beards, of strong muscle with the pride of youth and strength in them. But there were none so fresh, so young, so innocent, so full of sweet simplicity as little "Azad". And so he came to offer in all love and reverence his little, delicate flower-like life at the lotus feet of the Mother. He longed to serve and to get the reward of service. He yearned to suffer for the good cause for he had seen the vision and realized the truth, that service is the only true joy, that suffering for the sake of the beloved is not suffering at all but joy inexpressible.

Law and order reigned in Benares. And the holy city saw many a shameful sight and black deed during these memorable months of December and January and February. But with the wisdom of the ages she smiled and she petted this little child of hers against the organised might of the British Empire. And the streets and the sacred ghats resounded with the glad cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai". Where there was danger there was "Azad" to carry out the bidding of the Congress Committee. Debarred by his age from becoming a volunteer he none-the-less insisted on doing Congress work and even remained in the vanguard of the Congress Army.

And the reward came and he was arrested. But he was released without trial after a few days. Again he plunged into the fray. But not for long. He was arrested a second time on a trumped up charge and taken to the District Jail. There he remained for some days and then his trial took place. "What is your name?" "My name is Azad." "What is your father's name?" "My father's name is Swatantra." "Where is your home?" "Jail of late has been my home."

And the sentence of a dozen stripes was pronounced. From the District Jail they took him to the Central Prison. And

"GOD IS MY SURETY."

Khair Mahomed, a young Muslim lad, aged about 11 years, who was arrested on the afternoon of 21st ulto. under Section 108 at Matli (Sind), for having made speeches at Tando Mahomed Khan. On the 22nd morning he was brought for trial before Mr. Bolus, District Magistrate of Hyderabad. The following answers were given by the accused when questioned by the District Majistrate:—

Q.—What is your name?
A.—"Azad."
Q.—Your father's name?
A.—Islam.
Q.—What is your caste?
A.—I am a Non-co-operator by caste.
Q.—What work have you been doing?
A.—I have been preaching sedition against the Government:
Q.—Will you offer any sureties?
A.—Never. My Surety is my God.
Q.—Will you apologize?
A.—Why should I do so when I know I have committed no sin and have done my duty as an Indian.

The District Magistrate then asked him whether he would offer bail. The accused refused to do so whereupon he was released on personal recognizance and was asked to be present in the District Magistrate's Court on the 25th July. Khair Mahomed attended the Court on the 25th instant and was again asked by Mr. Bolus whether he would apologize, and on his refusal to do so, the hearing was adjourned.

there he was tempted and threatened and persuaded to give in, to say the words that are the price of a man's liberty today, to apologise, but he smiled his disdain and refusal.

They took him then to the *Tiktiki*, the whipping triangle and lifted him on to it. But he protested and said that he would climb it himself. As his hands and feet were being tied he said again, "Why bind me? I shall stand here and you can do your work." And tears trickled down the hardened cheeks of the convicts near him. But Azad looked bravely on. Our old Mother with the tattered blood-stained mantle was protecting her precious flower bud.

The lash came down and sank into his flesh. And immediately his voice rang out strong and true "Swatantra Bharat ki Jai" (Victory to Free India). And with every lash the same victorious cry was heard, weakened for loss of strength but truer and more resolute, than ever. And Benares, the holy, smiled her immemorial smile. Full of the wisdom of the thousands of calm-eyed ascetics who had pondered for many ages over the problem of life by the bank of the sacred Ganga, she laughed at the folly and the pride and the arrogance of the upstart West—The West which imagines that force is the remedy for every ailment and that by force it can attain its ends; which does not yet know that the spirit of man is immortal and cannot be bent or broken.

The twelve lashes had been given. "Azad" reeled back, weak of body but with the fire of faith in his eyes. The Jailor offered to send him by ekka and gave him the hire. But he would have none of it. He refused it and said that he had sufficient strength left to go home. On his way back some friends met him and carried him tenderly to his home.

The political prisoners in the District Jail knew of the sentence passed on "Azad." They had grown to love their little colleague and they fasted that day. Their eyes were full of tears and many had lumps in their throats but in their hearts were joy and pride. They knew that the brave boy had proved worthy and that the Mother accepted his sacrifices and made the little votary her own.

Next day was visiting day in jail. And "Azad" came inspite of his pains and weakness. He could not restrain himself or keep away from his older comrades, who were in the District Jail. So he came full of joy at his good fortune in having been found pleasing to the Mother. And he smiled and told his friends to keep ready for a visit to the dreaded *Tiktiki* for without that a political prisoner could not be "Pukka." So said he in his zeal and enthusiasm. And his colleagues pondered over his words and wondered how they would act if the time of the trial came. And they prayed to the giver of strength to keep them ever truer to the Cause, strong enough to bear with a smile all trials and tribulations and worthy of their brave little colleague "Azad."

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

The following are some of the questions put and answers given in the Bombay Legislative Council last week:—

MULSHI PETA PRISONERS.

Mr. V. R. Gupte: Will the Government be pleased to state if it is intended to release the Mulshi Peta prisoners before they have fully served their respective terms of imprisonment?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: The reply is in the negative.

Mr. V. R. Gupte: Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(i) the number of persons sent to prison between 7th November 1921 and 1st July 1922 in connection with the hydro-electric dam at Mulshi Peta? and (ii) the number of those who have been released after serving their sentences? (iii) also, if it is a fact that some of these prisoners are given work beyond their capacity and are given corporeal punishment if they fail to complete it within the allotted time?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: (i) 197. (ii) 158. (iii) It is not a fact.

SONAR CASE.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi: (a) Have Government looked into the facts of the Sonar case, in which the trying magistrate was reported to have made certain remarks against Mr. Cauty. (b) Is it not a fact that the said Mr. Cauty was promoted to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police after this case and was granted several allowances?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: I carefully examined the case with the help of our law officer and came to the conclusion that the remarks had been made under a misapprehension. The crime report prepared only for the use of the police under sections 71 and 72 of the City Police Act was evidently confused in the proceedings with the statements of witnesses which if recorded in writing in the course of an investigation have to be produced upon requisition before the Magistrate under section 63 of the Act. Mr. Cauty in declining to produce the crime report was merely obeying Standing Orders and had no intention of withholding statements of witnesses recorded in writing in the course of an investigation. Neither he nor any other police officer intended disrespect thereby to the Magistrate and this no doubt has now been realized by the Magistrate. It is to be noted that while section 63 of the City Police Act is substantially the same as section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code, sections 71 and 72 of the Act are distinct from section 172 of that Code.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE IN SIND.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas: (a) (b) What action have the Government taken in the matter? (c) If the allegations made in the "Bombay Chronicle" are untrue, is it the intention of the Government to take any action against the paper?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: The Commissioner in Sind had already initiated enquiries upon similar allegations made in the "Hindu" dated the 23rd January 1922. The District Magistrate, Nawabshah, intimated that a criminal complaint was already under preliminary enquiry before the Deputy Collector, Kandiaro. The result of the preliminary enquiry was submitted to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who considered that the case would not stand for want of sufficient evidence in a Court of Law and accordingly dismissed it under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The case was therefore dealt with departmentally and Sub-Inspector Ali Akbarshah was dismissed from the service by the District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah.

The Rander Electric License 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application has been made to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Department, Bombay by Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar & Co., of Bombay, under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910, for the grant of License for the supply of Electrical Energy to the Area within the limits of Rander Municipality and partly within the Limits of Dist. Local Board, Surat, as shown in the deposited Map upon conditions and terms specified in the draft License submitted Copy of which is given below:—

DRAFT.

LICENSE FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, UNDER THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT 1910.

License is hereby granted to Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., (Sunderrao Moreshwar and Moreshwar Mangesh, Partners) having their office Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum Bombay, to supply Electrical energy in the area with the Powers, and upon the terms and conditions as specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as "Rander Electric License 1922."

INTERPRETATION.

2. This License is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the several words and terms and expressions to which by that Act or by the Rules thereunder or the general Clauses Act 1897 meanings are assigned shall have in this License and the annextures thereto the same respective meanings provided that in this License:—

(a) The expression 'the Act' shall mean the Indian Electricity Act 1910.
(b) The expressions 'The Licensees' shall mean and include Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., and their permitted assigns.
(c) The expressions 'the first annexture' and 'the second annexture' shall mean the first and the second annexture to this License respectively.
(d) The expression 'deposited map' shall mean the plan of the area or supply hereinafter specified which is deposited with the Government of Bombay in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, and is signed for the purpose of identification by the Joint Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, and by Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., Bombay.
(e) The date of the Notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted is in this License referred to as 'the commencement of this License.'

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause 1 (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause be one year from the commencement of this License.

(2) The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees Two Thousand respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by the License is as described as follows:—

Area within the Limits of Rander Municipality and partly all within the limits of district local Board bounded as follows:—
On the North by Olpad Rd, on the east by the Tapti river, on the west by the western boundary of Rander Municipality and Open plots along the western side of Aditer Rd, and on the south by western end of Hope Bridge. Area within the limits of Rander city Municipality is shown edged green and that in the district local Board, yellow, in the deposited map.

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and to the Rules thereunder the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the area of Supply for all purposes and to other Licensees for their own purposes and in bulk.

Provided that no supply of energy shall be commenced to be given by the Licensees to any owner or occupier of Private Premises or in bulk to a distributing Licensee until the Government of Bombay have approved the form of requisition to be made by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee for such supply of energy and also the form of written Contract or agreement with the Licensees to take a supply of energy which is to be executed or entered into by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee and until the Government of Bombay have also approved the amounts of all the miscellaneous charges which the Licensees propose to make against such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee incidental to or in connection with such supply.

(2) Clauses 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Schedule to the Act shall wherever necessary be read as expressly added to or varied to the extent set out in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of this Clause.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. (1) The System of supply of energy in pursuance of this License shall be continuous current on the two or three wire system with a pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 or 460 Volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The Electric supply lines within the area of supply shall wherever and whenever at any time so required in writing by the Government of Bombay be laid underground.

(3) If the Licensee fail to comply with any of the provisions of this clause the License may be revoked.

COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The Licensees shall execute works to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of a full supply of energy throughout such streets or parts of streets shown as coloured brown on the deposited map as are mentioned in the first annexture.

(2) If the licensee fails to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1), the license may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Generating Station shall be within the area of supply above referred to.

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

9. The prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second annexture or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with clause 10 of the Schedule to be Act such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method.

BREAKING UP OF STREETS.

10. The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government of Bombay or the Local Authority by which such streets are repairable. When any street is crossed not more than half of the width of such street shall without the specific authority in writing of Government or the Local Authority as aforesaid be closed for Traffic.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall be exercisable first on the expiration of 50 Years computed from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 Years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees to be paid in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act shall be their market value at the time of such purchase which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by arbitration due regard being, had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in subsection (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added such value so computed as aforesaid, on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten percentum of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with sub-section (2) (d) (ii) of section 3 of the Act it is hereby declared that the Generating Station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given, assign this License and transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the License) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force there having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the Licensees under the License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such company formed as aforesaid.

THE FIRST ANNEXTURE.

Streets or part of Streets referred in Clause 7 of license within the limits of Rander Municipality:—

Surat Road.	Tai Wad.
Ambli Pura Road.	Limbda Oli.
Ambli Pura Street.	Chachu Street.
Bodia Wad Street.	Mota Bazar Road.
Gymkhana Road.	Wakhar Oli Road.
Peer Mothi Road.	Nagina Road.
Pach Hatdi Road.	Parsee Wad.
Panch Oli Road.	Municipal Road.
Mura Bazar Road.	Nishal Phalia Road.
Soni Phalia.	Parekh Phalia Road.
Chip Wad.	Dhuru Phalia Road.

THE SECOND ANNEXTURE.

MAXIMA CHARGES.

1. The term 'Unit' as used in this annexture shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a Current of one Thousand Amperes flowing under on Electric-Motive force of one Volt in an hour.

2. For General supply purposes for lights, fans and heaters:—

*(a) Government Buildings, Railways, and Commercial and Business Premises, Clubs, Restaurants, and Hotels, Residential Premises, and Religious and Educational Establishments, and Hospitals.
*Annas 8 per Unit. Subject to a minimum bill for Energy of Rs. 4 per month per Meter.

3. For power purposes and purposes other than specified above:—

*(a) Up to and including 3 Kilo Watts
*Annas 6 per Unit, during day time only.

*(b) For Industrial Motive Purposes from 3 Kilo Watts and upwards.
*Annas 4 per Unit, during day time only.

Dated the 27th day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty Two.

Copies of the Deposited Map as mentioned in the Rule 10 (a) and of the Draft License as mentioned in Rule 10 (b) have been deposited for Public Inspection at the Offices of the Local Authorities, i.e., The Rander Municipality, Rander; The District Local Board, Surat; and the Executive Engineer, Surat, and at the office of the Licensees, Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., Girgaum, Bombay. The printed Copies of the License can be purchased at Rupee one by any one by applying at the Offices of the above Local Authorities and the Licensees.

Every Local Authority, Company, or Person desiring to make any representation with reference to the beforementioned Application may do so by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Department of Bombay within three months from the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement. A copy of such representation should be sent at the same time to the undersigned, the Licensees.

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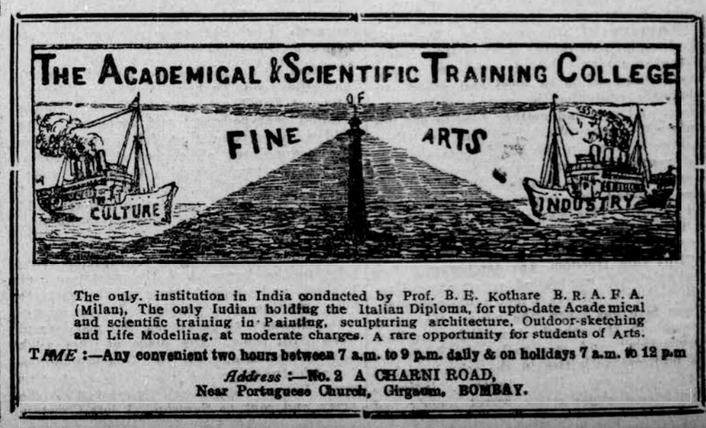

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Literature and Art.

"THE FUGITIVE."

"THE FUGITIVE."—By RABINDRANATH TAGORE. (Macmillan & Co.).

Judging from the fugitive nature of the poems, we think the title an apt one. There is hardly anything new in this book. One begins to wonder why the poet of "Gitanjali," the "Gardner" and the "Crescent Moon" did not stop there. "The Fugitive" is, on the whole, a work unworthy of the poet. From an artistic point of view it is a considerable failure. One feels that the poet has been playing at picture-building with mere words just as a child plays at his picturebuilding with mere wooden blocks. The pieces do not seem to fit into each other.

What has happened to Tagore's style? Has he anything left of that delicate craftsmanship which one finds in his first great works? It is almost as if the language of "Gitanjali" were written by one to whom that of the "Fugitive" would seem foreign. In the former work there is a distinct greatness and selection of words which indicate a true master of English literary style. In the latter there is something about the language that betrays an uncomfortable and uncertain grasp over the English language. The prose is tired. The images carry a sense of platitude with them. We suggest, further, that it is time the poet non-co-operated with phrases like "limitless," "endless," "formless," etc., and also came clear of images like the following.

"My call comes up by unknown ways from the unknown," "The tinkling of a wristlet knocking against a water-jar," "Let me find some remnant flowers though I doubt if your skirt can be filled," "My thoughts are quickened by this rhythm of unseen feet," "Sail over the unfathomed dark towards limitless light," "Nothing remaining but the desolate triumph of losing all," etc. He has said all that several times before. In "Gitanjali" they meant all that he wanted them to mean, they bore vast significance because they were informed with genuine inspiration. But in the fugitive, a work of very poor, if any, inspirational value, they cease to convey anything beyond a sense of pathetic weariness at trying to say old things in new forms. When a poet has finished saying his say, he ought to retire into the after-silence of poet-singing, if he is desirous of renewing an inspirational period. If he persists in trying to force an unnatural song out of natural dumbness, he ends up by producing nothing more than a string of words wearily strung together on a thread of utter vagueness of thought. Take for instance the sentence, "Rend the screen of the familiar." What is it but a loose mystical trick of a conjuror, a mere sleight-of-hand illusion behind which there is scarcely any real magic? And again "Fly to my beloved there in the endless surprise of our first meeting," "I peep into the primeval nursery of life," and "When shall I have another chance to whisper to her words with the rhythm of eternity in them"...anybody with a fair amount of vocabulary at his command can produce without very great effort volumes of such conventional mystical sentences. In fact we do often unfortunately come across "prose-poetry" of an equally insignificant order written by young people, who aspire to becoming the representatives of the new school of mystical prose-expression.

There is nothing striking about the little dramatic pieces contained in this book except for a sentence here and there which is neatly turned out.

Tagore's message was given to us in his first three books of poetry. Judging from his later translated work one begins to be convinced that he would have done wisely had he merely given them to the world in their original.

H. C.

URDU.

As a language the Hindustani has secured its pre-eminent position among the numerous languages current in India. It is called Hindi when it is written in the Nagari character and has a good deal of admixture of the Sanskrit element in its vocabulary. It is designated Urdu when the corresponding factor is derived from Persian or Arabic. But in both the pronouns, the verbs and the essential components of the scientific structure of language are identical.

The question of the script has divided India for some years now. At one time Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with his Nagari Pracharini Sabha was all for Hindi. And his Sabha has succeeded in supplanting Urdu in parts of Northern India, where the Perso-Arabian alphabet held hardly disputed sway. The Hindu children were set the script quite as well as the Moslem. Hindu adaptability never resented the foreign character. The Brahmans cultivating Sanskrit naturally clung to Nagari. But the Kayasth or the scribe class exclusively employed Urdu.

In the Punjab, Kashmir and Kabul it is still curious to notice Brahmin boys reading and writing with fluency the Urdu script and innocent of all Nagar. It is very difficult to judge between the relative merits of the two alphabets. The supposed disagreement between the Hindus and Mussalmans on this point has given a fillip to the advocates of the Romon characters. And European missionaries are developing a curious literature, the language of which partakes of some more of foreign elements and a totally alien alphabet. If our Universities, especially that of Calcutta, are discarding the English language as a time-wasting machinery it is more necessary that we should remove from the shoulders of our children the burden of a multiplicity of symbolic writings. It will not do obviously to force both Nagari and Urdu on the next generation. Hindu Bengal is developing a penchant against Urdu, Nagari, Roman and all, in favour of the Bengali syllabary of the province.

But the battle of the alphabets leaves the question of the superlative genius of the Hindustani tongue unaffected. Except the southern portion of the peninsula where the Dravidian dialects are dominant and Bengal which has, as we have noticed, developed a passion for provincialism, the rest of India thinks as one man with regard to the claims of Urdu. Hence we encounter the curious phenomena of Gujarati or Marathi or Punjabi writers at times transferring the Hindustani tongue to their local alphabet. They do not expect their readers to take the trouble to study the Urdu characters. Therefore, rather than keep them from the enjoyment of the untranslatable charms of Urdu, they transliterate Urdu poems in other vernaculars.

We have thus over 200 ghazals of the poet who called himself "Chaman" reproduced in Gujarati script in a book called the "Divane Chaman" by Khoja Muhammad Hasham. The support which the book receives from authorities like Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri gives us a pause. In the opinion of Mr. Jhaveri such transcriptions are valuable accessions of strength to Gujarati literature For our part we hold that a devotee of the Urdu literature ought not to grudge the labour involved in familiarity with the Urdu alphabet. Moreover the Urdu script is the same, with slight modifications, as in use in the classical Persian and Arabic languages. Hence we believe we are not asking for a fresh load to be imposed upon our young men with an ear for the fine art of poetic thought when we urge them to read Urdu poetry in its own alphabet.

"MAHARASHTRA SAHITYA."

There was a great need of a magazine devoted solely to the study and spread of the Marathi literature and it has been met by the "Maharashtra Sahitya." It was started originally by Prof. Tipnis of the Elphinstone College and now it is conducted by Mr. Birkud, already well-known in the Marathi literary circle as a rising poet. Mr. Birkud's qualifications eminently fit him to be the editor of the literary journal, which deserves every support from the discerning public. If it has not yet commanded a wide public support, it was due to some extent to the lamentable anti-Brahmin tendencies displayed by its former Editor. The present Editor, however, may be trusted to keep the magazine free from such a taint. Indeed in the field of literature, if not in other activities, there is hardly any room for communal differences. "Maharashtra Sahitya" will do well to specialize in literature. But it cannot, however, remain altogether unaffected by the present upheaval. The Editor may with great advantage gather round him writers who would greatly aid the national movement by their productions. Greater discrimination is also necessary in admitting short stories, some of which fall below the standard. Some of the short poems are really very good and promise to live long. The illustrations greatly add to the value of the magazine.

BHAVBANDHAN.

(PLAY BY R. G. GADKARI.)

Thursday night saw the performance in the Bombay Theatre of Bhavbandhan a romantic play by the late Mr. R. G. Gadkari. It is given out to be a social play but the discerning eye will see it as far removed from the real society as could be desired by an audience who want to be amused because they have paid. Without offence, it may be suggested that a Hindu audience prefers the impossible placed before them on the stage to the strictly possible. To this general rule there are exceptions and another play of this same author, viz., Ekach Pyala (only one glass) may be cited as an instance. These are, however, exceptions that prove the rule.

An astrologer who was very renowned for his predictions prepared the nativity of King Akbar. He placed the sun in Leo, Mercury in Gemini and Venus in the Bull. These were so located because these signs are the respective "homes" of the several members of the Solar family and are most beneficial and potent. The man knowing the elements of astronomy could tell that when the sun is in Leo it is impossible tha Mercury should be in Gemini and Venus in the "Bull." But there they were because they were most beneficial and potent. Such a nativity gives an idea of what Bhavbandhan is. Linguistic wealth is lavished on the play. In brilliance it could not be excelled. In abundance of witticisms and of laughter-moving situations, it would stand against any work in the world of equal length. One would even feel torrents of sentimentality in the play.

If one wants to see a play which may be the compositions of select components and yet, as a whole, something one would neither believe nor like to believe, Bhavbandhan is sure to satisfy him. Gadkari was a lover of surprises and has flung surprise after surprise in this play. The most surprising surprise is the very composition of this play by him after writing Ekach Pyala and having made an unquestionable name for himself. There was no need to dazzle the public, but Bhavbandhan is nothing but a longdrawn though very successful attempt to dazzle both spectators and readers. The time was long past when it was perhaps necessary to demonstrate to the people the amplitude of means he had at his disposal. With maturity, the true playwright emphasizes selection and actually reduces the material used. He will not touch what he does not want to use. In the very beginning is introduced an old insurance agent who has been brought in only to justify a long prattle which was absolutely unnecessary. Barring that prattling—of which, however, the amusing power must be admitted—the man is nothing but a father of children and does nothing which a clerk or a carpenter or a caretaker would not have done. Three-fourths of the qualities of the characters are, in this same way, ornaments and not qualities. One of the characters is taken to be a graduate with Geology as his special subject only to find out some papers concealed in an impossible way by the equally impossible sign of some stone. There is a Banker in his play who is shown to be ignorant of the very A. B. C. of the Police Department and the Banker is not an innocent bread-earner and toiler but a man who gets valuable documents fabricated to support an acute criminal breach of trust which he has both the ingenuity and courage to commit. Such a "rich" banker allows himself to be threatened in a city quite familiar to him by a "poor" young man fresh in the city. The villain of the piece is the very acme of perverted human nature to be found only in the brains of a man who despised everybody and thus rendered himself incapable to observe. All the same the composition is admittedly brilliant and attractive. It has attracted and is sure to attract many for many reasons, and all for some things. The play has, however, attracted most those who put on khaddar because khaddar gives prominence to its wearers on the platform, and even in the streets and public conveyances.

TASTE.

SOUL.

It was a prison cold and damp
Shut out from worlds of outer light
Wherein all day he dwelt confin'd
They took away his prison-lamp
That the deep darkness of the night
Might work like madness on his mind.

Poor fools are we, poor fools, alas!
Who try and hold in cage-control
A bodyless bird whose wings are free...
Since like an image in a glass
Evasive, is the splendid soul
Who dares all things for liberty.

Yea! all our powers are rendered pale
Before the shining soul that cries
Intoxicate with large desire.....
For lo! the darkness of the goal
Is burning with two lamplike-eyes
And bursting with a soul on fire!

H. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

"The Swarajya."

MARATHI ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Dr. S. V. Ketkar, M.A. Ph. D. deserves congratulations for the learned work he has undertaken and for which he is so eminently fitted. Two volumes of the "Jnana-Kosha" have so far been published, one dealing with 'India and the world' the other with 'Vedic Lore.' A Bengali encyclopedia is already complete and it is being translated in Hindi. An Urdu "Jnana-Kosha" is being prepared by scholars in the Usmania University. Marathi should not have, therefore lagged behind.

Dr. Ketkar's first volume includes a brief history of ancient India, her expansion overseas, her ancient as well as modern relations with Ceylon, Burma, Afghanistan, Iran Tartary, China, Sumatra, Java, Kambodia and other countries. There are special chapters on the 'League of Nations' and the 'Soveit Constitution.' The history of India is brought up-to-date and an appendix deals with the Punjab and Khilafat grievances and Non-co-operation.

The second volume of the series deals with 'Vedic Lore.' The importance of the Vedas, not from the narrow religious stand-point of the Hindus, but from that of the broad, human, sociological, history of the world, could hardly be over-estimated, as they are admittedly the most ancient literature of the world. The Vedas assumed their present structure about the time of the great Kuru War. In modern phraseology, they came to be edited by Vyasa. Western scholars are labouring hard over Vedic literature with a view to ascertain true history of mankind. The names of Dayananda Swami, Romesh Ch. Dutta, B. G. Tilak and K. T. Telang in India have become most honoured in this field. To this list Dr. Ketkar's name will be added.

PRONUNCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— Last week, reviewing a pamphlet by Prof. Abdul Qadar, a reviewer in this paper pointed out how in certain disputed cases of Persian pronunciation the Indian mode of pronunciation being a 'fossilized' one must be held to be the true classical mode raher than the modern pronunciation in Persia, where the sounds of the respective letters had undergone a natural evolution or 'corruption' as some might prefer to call it. This fact, or theory (whichever it is) put me in mind of similar phenomenon with regard to Sanskrit pronunciation. As Persian has been for centuries the language of culture to Mussulmans in India, Sanskrit is both a sacred language and a language of general culture to all Hindus, whether they are Sanskritic or Dravidian in their mother-tongue at the present day. But it is curious to notice, and it was noticed as long ago as the days of Devendranath Tagore, father of Poet Rabindranath (that is, the middle of last century) and later by Swami Vivekanand, amongst others, that the Sanskrit pronunciation as current amongst the Dravidians was superior to that which prevailed in the Sanskritic-speaking North and West of India. In some instances the Dravidian pronunciation is the only strictly scientific pronunciation I say *scientific* for, unlike the fate of other classical languages —notably Greek and Hebrew—the true pronunciation of Sanskrit is not left to be a matter of guess and theory to be founded on collection, comparison, etc. But Sanskrit phonetics was already a finished and highly elaborate science in the days when the language of the Gods was yet a fully living tongue: as witness only the arrangement of its alphabet which remains the wonder of the world even now. The letters are classified as elaborately, the organ and mode of pronunciation of each letter is as accurately defined as in modern works on phonectic. Hence there need arise no doubt amongst the learned as to the correct sound of a particular letter or mark. Now, I think, Sanskrit, being a foreign graft in the culture of the Dravidians, its pronunciation was 'fossilized' and remained intact, while in the Sanskritic North and to a less degree in the West the sounds underwent an evolution or were 'corrupted'. Thus we hear the conjuct *jn* (as in jnanam) sounded in Marathi-speaking parts as *dny* as (dnyanam), and in the North as *gn* (gnanam), but in the South the true palatal pronunciation is met with. Similarly the palatal nasal when it is to be pronunced separately, say, in the recitation of the alphabet or in the word *yachna*, a request, (but not in conjunction with a following palatal as in *pancha*) is wrongly pronounced in the North and West of India, and rightly only in the South. Similar is the case with the letters *sh* (lingual), *ksh* etc. —Yours, etc.,

S. D. N.

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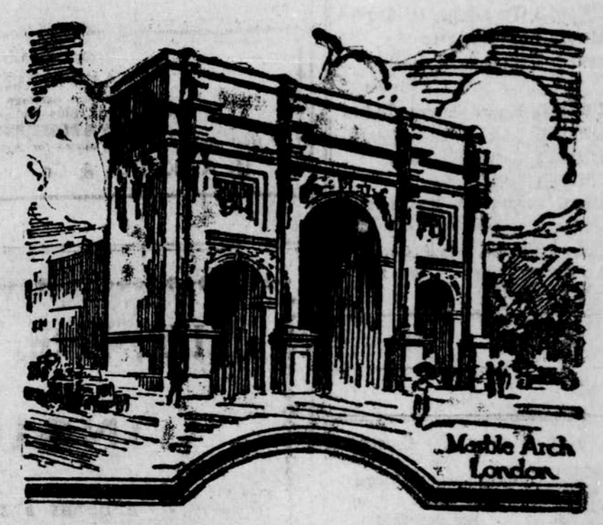

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